

ANNALS

OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Situation between Ecuador and Peru

Death of Dr. Carlos Dávila

**Second Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of Specialists
of the American Republics
for the Study of Freight and Insurance Rates**

Program of Technical Cooperation for 1956

**Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts
on the Computation of Terms of Trade**

**New Agreement with the Inter American
Statistical Institute**

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

GENERAL SECRETARIAT • PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CARLOS DÁVILA, *Secretary General*

WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Secretary General*

THE Organization of American States, whose origins date back to the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889-90), is founded upon the Charter signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States on April 30, 1948.

The following American states are members of the Organization: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

By the Charter, which became effective on December 13, 1951, the American states established the international organization that they had developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote their solidarity, strengthen their collaboration, and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of the Inter-American Conference; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Council; the Pan American Union; the Specialized Conferences; and the Specialized Organizations.

The Inter-American Conference is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It decides the general action and policy of the Organization, determines the structure and functions of its organs, and has the authority to consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American states.

The Council of the Organization, which functions at Washington, the seat of the Pan American Union, is composed of one Representative of each member state, appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. Each Representative has the right to one vote, and decisions are taken by a majority vote, except when otherwise expressly provided for. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It may serve provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and it has special functions in the peaceful solution of controversies, under the provisions of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. It elects the Secretary General of the Organization and the Assistant Secretary General, who is Secretary of the Council.

The Council takes action itself or acts through its three technical organs: the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council. The first of these Councils functions at the Pan American Union and the other two meet, when convened by the Council of the Organization, at places chosen by themselves.

The Pan American Union is the permanent central organ and General Secretariat of the Organization. It was founded on April 14, 1890, at the First International Conference of American States, and this date is celebrated annually as Pan American Day.

By reason of resolutions adopted at various International Conferences of American States, the Pan American Union has been expanding its inter-American cooperative activities in the economic, social, juridical, and cultural fields. Its technical and administrative offices are grouped in the following four Departments: Economic and Social Affairs; International Law; Cultural Affairs; and Administrative Services. The Directors of the first three Departments serve as the Executive Secretaries of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council, respectively.

As General Secretariat of the Organization, the Pan American Union also performs the following functions: advising the Council and its organs in the preparation of programs and regulations for the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Specialized Conferences; placing, to the extent of its ability, at the disposal of the governments of the country where such a conference is to be held, the technical aid and personnel that such governments request; serving as custodian of the documents and archives of the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and, in so far as possible, of the Specialized Conferences; serving as depository for the instruments of ratification of inter-American agreements; submitting to the Council an annual report on the activities of the Organization; and submitting to each Inter-American Conference a report on the work accomplished by the organs of the Organization since the previous Conference. The Secretary General participates with voice but without vote, in the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Specialized Conferences, and the meetings of the Council and its organs.

The American states contribute to the maintenance of the Pan American Union through annual quotas assigned on bases determined by the Council of the Organization.

Annals of the Organization of American States

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The Pan American Union, in order to disseminate as widely as possible the activities of the Organization of American States, began in 1949 the publication of the ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. It hopes in this way to further the purposes of the Charter of the Organization, which was signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States and embodies all the doctrines and principles that govern harmonious relations between the nations of America.

This quarterly publication, which is issued in separate English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese editions, contains texts of official documents signed at the Inter-American Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States and decides its general action and policy; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which considers problems of an urgent nature of common interest to the American states; the Council, which takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Pan American Union, which is the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization; the Specialized Conferences, which deal with special technical matters or develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation; and the Specialized Organizations, which are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American states. An analytical index of the ANNALS will be published each year to facilitate its use as a reference work. The publication is also included in the *International Index to Periodicals*.

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VOL. VII, NO. 4 - 1955

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
THE COUNCIL	
Death of Dr. Carlos Dávila.....	237
Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman for 1955-1956.....	240
Decisions from September 8 to December 7, 1955 ¹	240
Study on an increase in maritime freight rates.....	240
Tribute to the memory of Cordell Hull.....	241
Cooperation with the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education.....	241
Tribute to the memory of Andrés Bello.....	243
Protocolary meetings.....	245
ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL	
Inter-American Economic and Social Council ²	246
Report of the <i>ad hoc</i> Committee of Experts on the Computation of Terms of Trade.....	246
Second Meeting of the <i>ad hoc</i> Committee of Specialists of the American Republics for the	
Study of Freight and Insurance Rates.....	251
Committees of the Council.....	252
Floods in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.....	254
Special Annual Meeting.....	254
Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman for 1955-1956.....	254
Appointment of standing committees for 1955-1956.....	254
Review of the work accomplished by the Council during 1954-1955.....	255
Approval of the work program for the fiscal year 1956-1957.....	255
Observations of I-A ECOSOC to the Council of the OAS on the budget estimates of the	
Pan American Union.....	256
Program of Technical Cooperation for 1956.....	258
Inter-American Cultural Council.....	261
Date and new seat of the Second Meeting of the Council.....	261
INTER-AMERICAN SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES	
Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources: The Continental Shelf and Marine Waters..	263
Agenda and date of the conference.....	263
Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference.....	265
Approval of the agenda and other preparations.....	265
Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education.....	267
New seat, date, and draft regulations.....	267
Inter-American Travel Congresses.....	268
Draft agenda and regulations for the Sixth Congress.....	268
Composition of the Technical Committees called for in the Organization Plan of the Con-	
gresses.....	268
Participation of Canada in the Technical Committees.....	269
First Meeting of the Technical Committee on Travel Plant.....	270
Pan American Highway Congresses.....	272
First Meeting of the Darien Subcommittee.....	272
First Meeting of the Technical Committee on Development of Government Highway	
Agencies.....	274
INTER-AMERICAN SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS	
Pan American Sanitary Organization.....	276
Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee.....	276

¹ Other decisions taken by the Council may be found under the respective organs of the Organization or of the Council.

² Resolutions 24/55 to 29/55 of this Council. See also its Resolutions 23/55 and 30/55 to 32/55, in the chapter entitled "Inter-American Specialized Conferences".

TABLE OF CONTENTS (*Continued*)

Eighth Meeting of the Directing Council	5
Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee.....	4
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.....	2
Adjustments in the budget for 1955-1956.....	5
OTHER INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS	
Inter American Statistical Institute	5
New Agreement with the Council of the Organization.....	6
New Secretary General of the Institute.....	2
SITUATION BETWEEN ECUADOR AND PERU	
Petition of the Government of Ecuador.....	6
Action of the Council.....	5
Action of the Guarantor States.....	4
Second note of the Government of Ecuador.....	4

The Council

Death of Dr. Carlos Dávila

The Council was distressed by the sad news of the death of Dr. Carlos Dávila, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, who passed away in the early hours of October 19, 1955. A special meeting was held that same morning to pay tribute to his memory.

After moving expressions of sorrow, and tributes to the work of Dr. Dávila, the Council approved the following resolution:

WHEREAS:

Dr. Carlos Dávila, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, passed away in his city before dawn today;

The death of Dr. Dávila, that outstanding statesman, prominent writer, eminent journalist, and active and faithful worker in the cause of Pan Americanism, deprives the Organization of American States of his splendid services as Secretary General, to which office he was elected by the American governments because of his great and numerous personal virtues and qualities;

The achievements of Dr. Dávila have earned for him a foremost place in the history of the inter-American system; and

The death of Dr. Dávila is, moreover, an occasion of particular sorrow for the Government and people of Chile, the country in which, with great devotion, he occupied the office of Chief Executive,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To record its profound grief over the death of Dr. Carlos Dávila, an illustrious citizen of America.

2. To observe a minute of silence in memory of the deceased.

3. To place the flag of the Pan American Union at halfmast for eight days.

4. To attend, as a group, the funeral services that will be held at Saint Matthew's Cathedral in his city at 10:00 o'clock on the morning of Friday, October 21.

5. To hold a formal meeting of the Council on the same day, at 12 o'clock noon, to honor the

memory of Dr. Dávila; and to request the Chairman of the Council to speak in the name of the Council on that occasion.

6. To dedicate a special publication of the Pan American Union to the eminent person who has passed away.

7. To arrange for an oil painting of Dr. Dávila to be placed in the building of the Pan American Union.

8. To express to the Government and people of Chile, through the Representative of Chile on the Council, sincerest condolences on the death of so eminent a citizen, and to transmit the original text of this resolution to the family of Dr. Dávila with expressions of deepest sympathy.

Before closing the meeting the Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the late Secretary General. Numerous messages of condolence received from the governments of the member states, international organizations, private institutions, and prominent public figures of the American countries, were then read by the Secretary.

On October 21, at 12 noon, the Council held a solemn memorial service in honor of Dr. Dávila. The meeting was attended by Ambassador José Maza, Representative of Chile to the United Nations, and President of the General Assembly of that Organization for its Tenth Session.

Following are the remarks delivered by Ambassador José A. Mora, Chairman of the Council and Representative of Uruguay to the OAS:

Representatives of the American Governments,
Mr. President of the General Assembly of the United Nations,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

One of America's illustrious sons is absent today from this house where, it might be said, he had scarcely begun to display the power of his ideas in the service of the union of peoples of the New World—the New World that, as Carlos Dávila saw it,

possesses a superabundance of moral and material blessings for all the peoples of this Hemisphere. The great Chilean who has left us and for whom we mourn so deeply, transmitted to our Organization, in the short time he was with us as Secretary General, all the outstanding characteristics of his personality by making his every activity one that would directly enkindle in public opinion and in the people of our community of nations the ideals that imbue the system we have established to achieve the high destiny of the Western Hemisphere, as we understand it in America.

Dávila was the missionary and the executor of those ideals, in which he placed a faith that was possessed of admirable communicative virtues. Accustomed to the battle, to newspaper homilies, to conquests of the spirit, with his pen and his talent alone, he was always quick to sow the seed of his beliefs, certain of the goodness of ideas and also certain of the goodness of the American people. We can achieve a full knowledge of our peoples and of our America only if we love them both, as Dávila knew how to love them, deeply and completely.

In placing Dávila in the galaxy of eminent men who have worked in the Pan American movement, we recognize in him a unique exponent of a brilliant Chilean tradition. To Chile we are indebted for many important contributions to the building of that great union of American peoples which we are desirous of strengthening today. The concepts of a federation of American nations, advocated by Dávila, spring from deep roots implanted in the early days of Chile's existence as a nation. Dávila is of the same stock as Juan Egaña, who wanted to establish a single Hispano-American political body at the time when Spain seemed about to be subjugated by the power of Napoleon. He comes from the same stock as that patriot, Juan Martínez de Rozas, who conceived of a fraternity of American nations as the basis of continental defense and proposed in his "Declarations of the Rights of the Chilean People", published in 1810 and 1811, that the former Spanish colonies unite in a federation. He said: "the day that America meets in a Congress, whether it be of this nation, of the two continents, or of the southern one alone, it will speak to the rest of the earth in a voice that will be respected and its decisions will be difficult to counter". And let us not forget the great intellect of a Bernardo O'Higgins, who proclaimed to the people of Chile the advisability of forming "the Great Confederation of the American Continents, capable of sustaining its civil and political freedom". Carlos Dávila's uniqueness stemmed from his

ability to link those ideas to the needs of today, his understanding of the developments of history and of the inexhaustible resources of a continent whose wealth has not yet begun to be exploited.

Dávila proposed "the economic integration of the Western Hemisphere" and, with just personal satisfaction he saw this phrase that he had coined (as he took pleasure in saying in his book *We and the Americas*) used for the first time in the official documents of the 21 American republics after a resolution that he had presented to the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee had passed. That proposal was the so-called Dávila Plan, and resulted in the creation of the Inter-American Development Commission, which was established in Washington with affiliated bodies in the other American capitals.

In view of the fact that there was an organization with world responsibilities, Dávila endeavored to look after legitimate regional interests by harmoniously coordinating the work falling within their respective jurisdictions. Last year, at an outstanding moment in his life when, after he took office as Secretary General, he was received by our Council, he revealed his beliefs magnificently with these words: "No one in the Americas has given up hope for a world community of nations. We have merely thought the transition from nationalism to universalism could best be accomplished by strengthening first the regional agencies. This was the proposition that the American republics incorporated into the text of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco. This has established total compatibility between the organization of American States and the United Nations, and it made possible subsequent regional arrangements, without detracting from the work of the organization". Dr. Dávila continued: "The organization of American States, in fact, opened a new frontier in international thought, and it has been making universalism effective with American inspiration and materials".

His thinking was modern and therefore concerned with the economic and social development of our countries. However, he was deeply convinced that our road could never lead away from the path of humanism. "The most significant contribution of the Americas to the hopes of the human race lies in the moral and spiritual sphere and in this the Organization of American States has been like a beacon lighting the way", Dávila also told us on that memorable occasion. We have always believed that only within the framework of this organization, which is unique in the annals of man, shall we achieve the history

stiny of the Americas and the linking of our peoples in solidarity and brotherhood", were also his words.

Now this message, which Dr. Dávila gave us one day in that serene and quiet voice with which he always transmitted his noblest thoughts to us, as the value of a spiritual legacy from a great person who, after having traveled over very many and very exalted paths, came to us with the treasures of his experience. May we be wise enough to take this message and engrave it on our hearts, so that it will always be an inspiration to the Organization of American States. But Carlos Dávila left us a great deal more.

He left us a legacy of goodness, of hope, and, above all, of optimism, to enable us to fight for the triumph of our common ideals. He found nothing impossible in order to carry out the purposes of America, of an immortal America—America, the bulwark of civilization, as he liked to think of her.

In truth, if all we Americans wish to pay special tribute to Carlos Dávila, none can do it better than one of his compatriots who is with us now, His Excellency, Dr. José Maza, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations. It would seem that the harmonious coordination that Dávila sought between the universal and the regional, between the world and America, fate has seen fit to place in the hands of the great nation of Chile, which has contributed so much luster to the world's institutions, to law, and to the expressions of human and material progress in our Hemisphere. In the midst of the grief that gulfs us today, it is comforting to know that the ideals of Dávila are being well taken care of by the men of America, and very particularly, by the men of Chile.

Dávila was able to accomplish his work of continental understanding because he had learned to regard the skies of the South and the North as those of his own fatherland. He understood and admired all America as a whole, and in his home in the United States he had at his side the embodiment of the spirituality, the intelligence, and the goodness of United States womanhood.

In expressing in these sad moments to the Government and people of Chile the profound grief of the Council of the Organization of American States, I should like to express the same sentiments to his good wife and to the family of the dear friend and eminent collaborator whom we have just lost, but who will always be warmly remembered in this house and in the brotherly love with which we hold him in our hearts. Permit

me to recall, in conclusion, a thought of José Enrique Rodó, who once said that the heart also remembers and that the heart's memory is gratitude. Carlos Dávila will be doubly remembered by us: he will be remembered in our minds because of his great virtues, the moral grandeur of his ideals, and in our hearts by the gratitude we feel towards this great friend who was, until his final heartbeat, at the service of the Organization of American States.

After Ambassador Mora, Ambassador José Maza, Representative of Chile to the United Nations and, at that time, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States,
Representatives of the American Governments,
Mr. Acting Secretary General,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Institutions that are representative of real values know what it is to experience moments of emotion. Because they are truly human they give way to feeling. Our Organization of American States is in mourning—this Organization that is the sum of the youthful, the almost adolescent, vitality of a group of peoples that has resolutely joined in the march of history.

A true American has gone.

He died precisely when his dreams seemed about to be realized.

Carlos Dávila was born a Chilean and he rightly understood the meaning of his nationality by living as a man of the Americas.

He knew that sister countries, desirous of growing, must support one another and that the common good should always be greater than the simple sum of national interests.

He felt intuitively that valley was uniting with valley, beyond the mountain or this side of the river or the sea.

He knew that peoples with similar names and customs should belong to a single family.

And he surrendered himself to his love for this Hemisphere.

And he gave his life for that love.

Carlos Dávila died as an American, and we Chileans are proud of it.

Each nation must seek the universal through the regional. Dávila foresaw what America would mean to mankind when it had learned to live with itself, to live in international peace and in social peace—when its energetic growth did not find ex-

pression in violence and egotism but rather in serene friendly relations, in generous and worthwhile cooperation.

That is why he spoke of "We of the Americas".

He believed that all America would have to act together for the prosperity of its peoples and that, on the basis of this prosperity, it would be able to fulfill its continental mission.

To Dávila, Pan Americanism could not be a mere geographic accident—it had to be something deep, active, and creative.

And thus he thought of American unity as having its roots deep in economic and social matters.

Almost romantically, he spoke in the language of numbers.

More schools, fewer illiterates.

More production, less hunger.

More cooperation, less egotism.

In this difficult and thorny undertaking death overtook him.

* * * * *

As Chairman of the General Assembly of the United Nations, I bring with me the grief of other countries and other peoples at the passing of so great a continental citizen.

As a Chilean, and as a friend, I bring my grief, which is the same as that of many others on this sad day.

In moving words Ambassador José Mora, the Chairman of the Council of this Organization, has said that even death cannot stop Dávila from inspiring the affection and love of its sister countries for Chile and for its people.

We are deeply grateful for this tribute to him.

* * * * *

The ancients perpetuated the memory of their illustrious sons in stone or in marble.

Stone or marble that was respected by time.

In these days of nuclear disintegration, when there is no longer any material capable of preserving anything, a spiritual message alone makes that which is great eternal.

Carlos Dávila, because of his life and his work, deserves the monument of his time. Not stone, not marble. Not even flowers. Much less mourning.

Let us remember him just by telling the children of America the romantic tale of his beautiful life.

Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman for 1955-1956

Article 18 of the Regulations of the Council of the Organization provides that the

election of a Chairman and Vice Chairman be held each year at the last regular meeting of the month of November and that the Representatives elected at that time take office immediately.

In accordance with this provision the Council, on November 16, 1955, elected Chairman Dr. César Tulio Delgado, Ambassador, Representative of Colombia, and Vice Chairman Don Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras, Ambassador, Representative of Chile. The new officers, who will serve until the election of November 1956, succeeded respectively, Dr. José A. Mora, Ambassador, Representative of Uruguay, and Mr. Love O. Léger, Ambassador, Representative of Haiti. On extending its welcome to the new officers, the Council offered a vote of appreciation to the outgoing officers for their outstanding efforts in the year past.

Decisions from September 8 to December 7, 1955¹

STUDY ON AN INCREASE IN MARITIME FREIGHT RATES.—The delegates of the five Central American Republics presented the following statement to the Council at the meeting of December 7, 1955:

Last October, the Association of West Indian Transatlantic Steamship Lines, with headquarters in London, resolved to establish a surcharge of 20 per cent in maritime freight rates to the Pacific ports of Central America between Champerico, Guatemala, and Puntarenas, Costa Rica. This measure entered into force November 1. Moreover, there is a possibility that other shipping conferences will adopt a similar measure.

As the members of the Council are no doubt aware, this measure presents a grave threat to the economies of the five Central American Republics. This increase will affect the price of all imports into the Republics and, consequently, affect the entire cost of living of their peoples; moreover, the increase must be absorbed by producers of articles for export, seriously decreasing the foreign-exchange receipts of the aforesaid countries and placing such producers in an unfavorable

¹ Other decisions taken by the Council are published in the respective organs of the Organization or of the Council.

sition in world trade. Finally, this measure will favorably affect inter-American trade in that region of the Americas.

As justification for establishing the surcharge is alleged that expensive delays occur in the loading and unloading of cargo at the ports indicated. However, it is curious to note that comparable conditions prevail in other American ports not affected by this resolution, and that the conditions cited in this respect have been the same for many years in the Central American ports, and until this time have provoked no such step; it is to be presumed that the existing conditions had been taken into account previously, in fixing the freight rates that prevailed before the aforementioned increase was ordered.

Because of the gravity of the matter for our countries, and because we consider that it is a matter that ought to concern the entire inter-American system, the Representatives of the Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica are calling the attention of the Council to the problem and requesting that it study the possibility that the Organization collaborate with our Republics, in some way, in seeking a solution to the stated difficulty.

In compliance with the wishes expressed by the Central American delegations, the Council referred the matter to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, approving the following resolution:

WHEREAS:

The Representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua have presented a statement regarding the 20 per cent increase in maritime freight rates on shipments to Central American Pacific ports agreed upon by the Association of West India Transatlantic Steamship Lines, a step which might, in the opinion of the Central American delegations, be taken also by other shipping conferences; and this measure, in the opinion of these delegations, seriously affects the economies of the Central American countries and may injure inter-American trade in this area,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the serious problem facing the Central American republics as a result of this increase in maritime freight rates.
2. To call the attention of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to the above-men-

tioned statement so that it may study and take with all due speed the measures that it deems necessary.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CORDELL HULL.—At the meeting held July 25, 1955, the Council referred to a special committee a motion presented by the Representative of the Dominican Republic, to the effect that "a permanent memorial to the outstanding statesman Cordell Hull" be placed in the Pan American Union Building.

The Chairman of the Council appointed the Representatives of Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Venezuela to the committee.

In compliance with its instructions, the committee presented a report² and the following draft resolution, which was unanimously approved on November 3, 1955:

WHEREAS:

At the meeting held on last July 25, the Council referred the motion presented by the delegation of the Dominican Republic "to provide for placing in this building, seat of the Organization of American States, a permanent memorial to the outstanding statesman Cordell Hull", to a special committee, which should submit to the Council appropriate recommendations for carrying out this proposal,

The Council of the Organization of American States

HAVING SEEN:

The report presented by that committee at today's meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To erect in the gardens of the Pan American Union a bust of Cordell Hull, on the pedestal of which a sentiment by this citizen of America, showing his profound spirit of Pan Americanism, shall be inscribed.

2. To request the Pan American Union to take the necessary measures and make the necessary arrangements for carrying out this decision.

COOPERATION WITH THE CORDELL HULL FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION.—In the course of the work carried out by the Special Committee to Pay Tribute to

² Document C-i-287-E (Rev. 1), Pan American Union, November 3, 1955.

the Memory of Cordell Hull, the Chairman of the Council of the OAS brought to its attention a letter addressed to him by Mr. Rudolph S. Hecht, Vice President of the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education. The letter dealt with a campaign conducted by that civic institution to collect a sum of \$10 million to be used to defray the cost of a minimum of 300 scholarships annually, in perpetuity, for Latin American students in the United States.

The following portions of the aforementioned letter describe the background of the Foundation and its scholarship program:

The Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education has been functioning for five years. It was established at Vanderbilt University in 1950 to honor the memory of the great statesman who was born in Tennessee, where the university is located.

In 1953, the Foundation was moved to New Orleans because of the advantages offered by that city, such as its proximity to Latin America and its outstanding international position. The move was also decided upon because International House in New Orleans had offered to administer the work of the Foundation without charge.

In taking the name of Cordell Hull, the Foundation is paying a lasting tribute to a great statesman who served as Secretary of State longer than any other man in history, the father of the Good Neighbor Policy, Reciprocal Trade Treaties, and the United Nations, and a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

It was established as a civic, nonprofit institution supported by private funds donated for that purpose. Its Board of Trustees is composed of distinguished Americans, contemporaries and friends of Mr. Hull, who have shown an interest in Latin America and in the progress of its people.

On January 25, 1954, about a year and a half before his death, Cordell Hull wrote to the Foundation and expressed his unqualified approval of it. President Eisenhower, for his part, gave his moral support to the Foundation and expressed himself as being "wholeheartedly in favor of the new arrangement under which the Cordell Hull Foundation will be administered and personally pleased at the program that will bring thousands of Latin America students to this country."

When Cordell Hull died in 1955, the Board of Trustees of the Foundation appointed Frank Clement, Governor of Tennessee, as its chairman. A campaign was begun immediately to raise a million dollars for a fund to defray the cost of a minimum of 300 scholarships each year, in perpetuity, for Latin American students in the United States. The campaign was launched officially from the Governor's office in Nashville, Tennessee, in August of this year, and it has been announced that \$100,000 has already been subscribed for that purpose.

To reach the goal of \$10,000,000 from international sources would require from three to five years. However, it is planned to request the Congress of the United States to appropriate at least \$1,000,000 to this fund in memory of Mr. Hull. The governments of the other American republics will also be asked to make contributions for the same purpose.

The funds collected will be deposited in a trust fund and the income therefrom will be employed exclusively to help young people of Latin America whose worth and need justify such assistance to obtain a university education. The Foundation hopes to achieve, under the direction of its leaders, a sphere of action and prestige equal or superior to that of the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships. For the next few years, the work of the Foundation will be limited to Latin America and be particularly concerned with the education of students in some practical professions as medicine, engineering, nursing, electronics, chemistry, teaching, etc.

... The Executive Committee of the Cordell Hull Foundation would be happy to accept any suggestion or offer of cooperation that the Organization of American States would care to make, and it is our greatest desire to be able to work together with the Organization of American States in behalf of the cultural improvement of America.

On November 3, the Special Committee to Pay Tribute to the Memory of Cordell Hull presented its report to the Council and made the following observations:

... The objectives of the Cordell Hull Foundation are a worthy tribute to the memory of one who contributed so effectively to the cause of international peace and understanding. It is particularly gratifying that the initial efforts of the Foundation will be directed toward the Latin American nations. The establishment of fellowships and aid to students for educational purposes

will be a positive measure to further the development of the Latin American nations and to strengthen the bonds of friendship among the republics of this Hemisphere.

The Committee feels that this work deserves the support of the Organization of American States and of American organizations interested in Pan American activities. . . .

The Council considered this matter on November 3 and approved the following resolution, suggested in the report of the special committee:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING SEEN:

The report of the Special Committee to Pay Tribute to the Memory of Cordell Hull, presented at today's meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize that the activities of the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education are a worthy tribute to the memory of one who contributed so effectively to the cause of international peace and understanding.
2. To record its gratification at the plans of the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education to establish fellowships and provide assistance to Latin American students in educational institutions in the United States.
3. To express the hope that the program of the foundation will have the support of interested official and private agencies of the American countries.
4. To authorize the Pan American Union, General Secretariat of the Organization, to offer to collaborate as fully as possible with the Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education in carrying out its praiseworthy program.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ANDRÉS BELLO.—In anticipation of the first centennial of the presentation to the Government of Chile of Andrés Bello's proposed Civil Code, the Representative of Venezuela on the Council of the OAS, Dr. Tito Gutiérrez Alfaro, paid eloquent tribute to the memory of Bello in a speech to the Council, delivered on November 3, 1955.

The remarks of Ambassador Gutiérrez are published below:

November 22 of this year will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the date on which Andrés Bello presented to the Congress of Chile the draft of the Civil Code he had prepared and written. Two countries, Venezuela and Chile, share with pride the glories of this outstanding American teacher. The first was the land of his birth and the second the land that offered him its generous hospitality. In surroundings geographically far apart—Venezuela, England, and Chile—the personality of this eminent humanist was developed.

When, in 1810, the Junta to preserve the rights of Ferdinand VII was established in Caracas, the revolutionary leaders offered Bello the post of First Official in the Secretariat of State, which was the most important position after that of the Secretary. A short time later the Supreme Junta of Caracas decided to send a diplomatic mission to London at once, to request England's effective aid to the Spanish-American emancipation movement. The mission was composed of Simón Bolívar and Luis López Méndez, and Bello was appointed Secretary. When he left for London, according to his own testimony, he had already completed his *Análisis ideológica de los tiempos de la conjugación castellana*, which is considered the most original of his works.

Bolívar, the soul of the revolution, returned to Caracas after the diplomatic mission was concluded, while Bello remained in London. His prolonged stay in that capital lasted until 1829. His life in London was one of work and study; there he added greatly to his already vast store of knowledge. He learned Greek, Italian, and Portuguese, prepared his careful study on the *Poema del Mio Cid* and wrote many articles. He renewed his activities in the field of journalism by founding first the *Cóndor Americano* with Antonio José de Irisarri, and afterwards, with the Colombian, Juan García del Río, the *Biblioteca Americana* and the *Repertorio Americano*. Various works of Bello, destined to mold and guide American public opinion, appeared in the latter two publications. In London, Bello was the spirit of the American circle. According to a letter written to O'Higgins by Antonio José de Irisarri, "of all the Americans on various commissions sent by the States to this Court, this individual is the most serious and the most understanding of his duties, all of which is joined to the beauty of character and the notable erudition with which he is graced". In short, Bello stood out among all the American residents of London because of these traits of his unmistakable personality: wisdom,

sensitivity, character, deliberation, and balance. In London, Bello wrote the *Alocución a la poesta* and the *Silva a la agricultura de la zona tórrida*, considered by critics as the starting point of purely Latin American literature. The eminent Colombian humanist, Miguel Antonio Caro, considered Bello's *Silva a la agricultura* to be "a mature and incomparable work".

In 1829 Andrés Bello decided to move to Chile and there, under the protection of the generous hospitality of that noble people, the wise Schoolmaster of America was able to continue to sow the splendid seeds of civilization and culture. This was his period of expansion. After twenty years of stubborn work, Bello had the great satisfaction of seeing his Draft Civil Code enacted into law in the Republic of Chile; it also served as model for the codes of many other countries of the Hemisphere. The well-known Brazilian jurist, Cândido de Oliveira, referred to Bello's work in these terms: "Unlike other Latin American codes, whose main source was French law, the Code of December 14, 1855, keeps to Spanish law in general outline, but illumines its principles with facts provided by modern knowledge and the rules and practices of a democratically-constituted society". The eminent Clovis Bevilacqua stated on his part that Bello's Civil Code was the first that had the courage to establish the principle of civil equality for nationals and aliens, to set forth the theory of juridical persons, and to adopt the system of common property rights in marriage. The Bello Code influenced the Civil Code of the Brazilian Empire.

In Chile, Bello's vast and profound learning took shape in scientific works that were universally praised. Among others, he published the *Tratado de cosmografía*, *Principios del derecho de gentes*, *Gramática de la lengua castellana*, *Ortología y métrica*, *Compendio de la historia de la literatura moderna*, and *Filosofía del entendimiento*, published posthumously. This last-named book has been considered as the most noteworthy philosophical work published in America. But Bello was also held in great esteem as an internationalist.

An entire program of international policy was based by the Master upon the ideal of the American Union. These words of his are still a highly eloquent call to the America of our times: "The primary objective to be sought by the American Union should be, in our opinion, to guarantee the exterior stability of our republics against contingencies of any kind. Dangers capable of seriously

involving America can come not only from an outside nation, but also from one within America itself. If the most appropriate means of repelling attacks against the independence of the American states is common action on the part of all, for such action to be always prompt, for it to be effective and vigorous, it is absolutely necessary that those who are to carry it out should not be divided by discord or animosity. To make war among the American states impossible, to remove anything that might impair good understanding and cordial relations, to lay out the road leading to the peaceful settlement of their disputes and thus to keep them united and, therefore, strong, to keep them prepared to meet common dangers quickly and decisively, that is the great objective that the American Union is called upon to achieve."

At the close of his statement Ambassador Gutiérrez, in the name of his delegation and those of Chile and Mexico, presented the following draft resolution, which was approved by acclamation:

WHEREAS:

November 22, 1955, is the hundredth anniversary of the presentation of the Civil Code drafted by Andrés Bello to the Congress of Chile;

The work of this illustrious Venezuelan jurist has been of great importance in the Americas not only because of its intrinsic value but also because of its use as a model law;

The Government of Venezuela will commemorate this important historical event on November 22 to honor the memory of one of its most illustrious sons; and

Andrés Bello, because of the international influence of his accomplishments in the humanities is a true citizen of America,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To join in this commemoration by the Government of Venezuela to call attention to the work of Andrés Bello on the hundredth anniversary of the presentation of his Civil Code to the Congress of Chile.

2. To request the Secretary General of the Organization of American States to direct the appropriate office of the Pan American Union to prepare and publish, in commemoration of the event, a booklet to be entitled *Andrés Bello, Jurista de América* (Andrés Bello, Jurist of America).

Protocolary Meetings

During the period covered by this number the Council of the Organization of American States met on two separate occasions to meet prominent officials of American republics visiting in Washington. On November 1,

1955, the Council had the honor to receive His Excellency Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, President of Guatemala, and on December 6, His Excellency Luis Batlle Berres, President of the National Council of Government of Uruguay.

Organs of the Council

*Inter-American Economic and Social Council*¹

REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE COMPUTATION OF TERMS OF TRADE.—This Committee, established by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in conformity with its Resolution 10/55 of May 12, 1955,² met in Petrópolis, Brazil, from June 13 to 23, 1955, concurrently with the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.

It was the purpose of the *ad hoc* Committee to advise the Economic and Social Council in the fulfillment of Resolution 37/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of that Council (Petrópolis, Brazil, 1954). The second paragraph of Resolution 37/54 requested that the Council "consider the most adequate method of establishing uniform technical bases that should be used in compiling the data on terms of trade of the Latin American countries. . ."

The Committee was composed of the following Representatives: Messrs. Adolfo Raúl España Solá (Argentina), Rodrigo Bolaños Sánchez (Costa Rica), Abelardo Achécar (Dominican Republic), Guillermo Napoleón Fuentes (El Salvador), Rodolfo Flores Talavera (Mexico), and Carl P. Blackwell (United States). The Representative of Mexico presided over the meetings.

Mr. Michael Zuntz, who was sent by the Pan American Union, also assisted in the work; and the following persons participated at the express invitation of the Committee: Mr. Stanley Braithwaite, Delegate of the Economic Commission for Latin

America to the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference; Mr. Carlos S. Brignone, Adviser to the Representative of Argentina, and Mr. Rodolfo Ortega Mata, Adviser to the Representative of Mexico.

Mr. Zuntz presented a document entitled *Preliminary Report on Methodology of Inter-American Numbers of Terms of Trade*, which served to guide the discussions.

The Committee, after several meetings, drew up a *Report on the Uniform Technical Bases that Should Be Used in Computing the Terms of Trade*, based on the discussions and the points in the *Preliminary Report* mentioned above.

The principal sections of the report of the *ad hoc* Committee appear below.

II. STUDY OF WORK DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE OAS

The Committee, during its first four meetings, studied carefully the aforesaid work document.

The following comments in connection with the discussion on this work document show that the subject was considered carefully and thoroughly in order to arrive at practicable conclusions, taking into account the different levels of statistical resources available in the American republics.

Although the work document deals first with recommendations and then with the reasons on which they are based, it was considered necessary to orient the discussions by reversing the order of the said document, beginning the discussions with the reasons.

In accordance with the above, a work document was prepared to orient the discussions, which treated the following topics:

1. *Importance of terms of trade as an instrument of economic analysis in Latin America*

The following observations were made on this subject:

The *ad hoc* Committee recognizes that terms of-trade indices constitute valuable analytical

¹ Resolutions 24/55 to 29/55 of this Council. See also Resolutions 23/55 and 30/55 to 32/55, in the section entitled "Inter-American Specialized Conferences."

² *Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 188.

ols for economists and public officials concerned with foreign-trade problems, and that such indices are especially useful in dealing with certain problems of economic policy in underdeveloped countries, whose economies are particularly subject to the impact of changes in the prices of export and import commodities.

The Committee finds it necessary, however, to point out certain limitations upon the use of terms-of-trade indices.

In the first place, while the indices are a valuable guide with respect to the changing relationship between the average prices of a country's exports and the average prices of its imports, they must not be used for measuring absolute levels, and generalizations or conclusions that are also dependent upon consideration of other factors of economic analysis should also be avoided. Such indices generally cannot be interpreted as direct measures of broad changes in the advantages accruing to a country from its foreign trade, since they deal with only one aspect of those changes. Among the most important of the other relevant aspects are changes in the volume of exports and imports and in the productivity, per unit of labor and capital employed, of a country's economic activities.

The foregoing qualifications would seem to be obvious in the concept of terms-of-trade indices, but they have been frequently overlooked in the past. The Committee, therefore, feels obliged to issue an explicit warning against abuse of the indices by interpretations that they were not designed to support. The Committee also considers it imperative that in the analytical use of terms-of-trade indices they not be divorced from the consideration of such other factors as those mentioned above, and especially of the volume of trade.

The Committee also points out that terms-of-trade indices should not be used in isolation from the export- and import-price indices on which they are based. The significance of a given change in terms-of-trade indices may vary markedly, depending upon the particular combination of changes in the export and/or import prices on which they are based, and emphasis upon terms of trade should not be permitted to obscure due attention to the component indices.

Also, sight should not be lost of the statistical imperfections to which the available measures of terms of trade are susceptible. Owing both to certain practices commonly used by those who work with foreign-trade statistics from which the

indices are derived and to technical difficulties in the computation of index numbers, errors or ambiguities may be reflected in the indices, especially when a long period or a marked structural change in a country's foreign trade is involved. Owing to these statistical imperfections, analysts should avoid too precise or too literal interpretations of the indices. The Committee feels, however, that the qualifications noted in this paragraph may be minimized if the countries are able to implement some of the recommendations of this document, as well as those of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference for improvement of foreign-trade statistics.

As can be seen from the foregoing considerations, great importance was attached to the fact that terms-of-trade indices should be regarded with caution; but it should also be pointed out that they present the following advantages:

In the first place, changes in terms-of-trade indices often clarify balance-of-payments problems or may be used to forecast foreign-exchange difficulties.

In the second place, terms-of-trade indices generally serve to measure the influence of variations in export and import prices with respect to the benefits of foreign trade to a specific country.

In the third place, variations in the terms of trade may indicate the structural changes needed if a given country is to achieve greater economic progress.

Finally, the trends of the terms-of-trade indices of different countries serve as one valuable factor among many that might be used as a basis for international comparison and for discussions between governments when plans are being studied for making international economic relations more remunerative for certain countries or regions, or preventing economically difficult conditions for them.

In brief, this Committee, taking into consideration the limitations inherent in computing terms-of-trade indices, but also recognizing the advantages of such indices, which serve as tools of economic analysis, recommends that all the American republics compute such indices.

2. Economic characteristics of various types of terms of trade

The Committee, after considering this topic, makes the following observations:

a) Although many instruments of economic measurement have been called indices of terms of trade, the Committee recommends that the American republics, following the interpretation

most widely accepted at present, use as such only those that measure the relationship between export and import prices.

b) With respect to the factors that should be taken into consideration for the construction of terms-of-trade indices, it is believed advisable for only commodity prices to enter into the calculation of such indices (FOB for exports and CIF for imports, in accordance with recommendations thereon of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference).

3. *Analysis of statistical aspects*

The Committee, after studying this topic, considered first the problem of the adoption of the nominal base year. From the deliberations arose the belief that neither a depression nor a boom year should be taken as a base year. With respect to considering a given year "normal", it recognized the difficulty that while a year could be normal for one country, it might not be so for another. In view of such considerations the Committee thought it well to advise that, in computing the indices, countries take as the nominal base year that which the Statistical Office of the United Nations has recently been considering as such, giving those countries that find it necessary and desirable to do so, the option of computing their indices by taking as the nominal base year that which, in relation to their own economic activities, they consider a "normal" year.

Regarding the system of weighting and the formula that are recommended for use in the computation of terms-of-trade indices, the following is pointed out:

The Committee recognizes that the choice of a formula for computing price indices entering into terms-of-trade computations is necessarily somewhat arbitrary, since the choice should be governed by the nature of the particular analytical problem at hand. The Committee also recognizes that unless marked changes occur in the composition of imports and exports, little significant difference will ordinarily be found between indices computed by the Laspeyres formula and those computed according to the Paasche formula. (The Committee also gave consideration to the possibilities of a formula with moving crossed weights, such as the Fisher formula, but rejected that as too cumbersome in the mechanics of its application for the limited statistical resources of most of the American countries.)

Despite the difficulty of making a clear choice of formula on theoretical grounds, the Committee thought that it would be advisable for the American republics to adopt a uniform approach on this

matter. For this purpose the Committee considered that, from a theoretical viewpoint, price indices should be considered in conjunction with the quantum indices to which they are closely allied. Likewise it reached the conclusion that for practical reasons, it is advantageous for the American republics, in order to make the best use of their scanty statistical resources, to compute both indices together in such a manner as to maintain their reciprocal relationship with respect to the value series. It was also borne in mind that a fixed-weight quantum index (Laspeyres) performs a highly useful function in studies having to do with economic analysis, and that such a quantum index implies a price index of the Paasche type.

Keeping these observations in mind, the Committee recommends:

a) That countries ordinarily give preference to the Paasche formula in computing indices of import prices, export prices, and terms of trade.

b) That, if possible, countries also compute price indices according to the Laspeyres formula both to check the influence of weighting in the price series and to check the continuing validity of the weights utilized in the related quantum index, and that in any event such computation for the base year and a given year be made at intervals of no more than five years;

c) That when any significant difference is observed between the price indices computed according to the Paasche formula and those calculated with the Laspeyres formula, countries seriously consider a change of base; and

d) That, as a general rule, a system of weighting be based upon the composition of the trade in a year that a country considers "normal". This should not necessarily prevent countries that are able and willing to do so from basing the system of weighting upon averages for a period of several years.

The Committee does not wish to seem dogmatic about the recommendations just given; on the contrary, it recognizes the need for flexibility in dealing with index-number problems. Accordingly, while recommending that countries utilizing the Paasche formula for price indices continue to do so, and that countries starting to compute such indices also employ the Paasche formula, the Committee does not insist that countries in which the Laspeyres formula for prices is already in use undertake immediately to substitute the other formula.

Furthermore, since the adoption of the Paasche formula has been advised, the index

should be computed on an annual basis. In countries that undergo substantial seasonal fluctuations in their exports or imports, indices for shorter periods might give the impression of sudden and highly pronounced economic fluctuations, even though these changes may not be caused by developments that fundamentally affect the economy of the country concerned. In such cases, quarterly indices should not be computed unless adjustments for seasonal fluctuations are made.

Difficulties related to the availability of basic data

As to this topic, various observations were made, especially with reference to the fact that several countries lack the statistical elements necessary for the computation of indices. To overcome such difficulties, the Committee recommends the following procedures in order to obtain the elements necessary for the computation of indices of the terms of trade:

- a) That the countries include the highest possible percentages of the total value and most representative items of their exports and imports, since it is not necessary or feasible to work with the totals. In selecting commodities for the computation of the indices, care should be exercised to see that each category is sufficiently homogeneous so that unit values derived from foreign-trade statistics will reflect prices rather than changes in the composition of items within the category;
- b) When national statistical resources are not sufficient for the computation of export-price indices, the appropriate averages of the quotations for the respective products in world markets might be used for this purpose; and
- c) When pertinent and appropriate national export statistics are not available to a country, export-price indices and subindices of the export-price countries can be used in the computation of import-price indices, the said indices and subindices being weighted according to the importance that the imports (in each category) from the exporting country in question have in the importing country.

As general considerations for the foregoing recommendations, the following suggestions are indicated:

In dealing with commodities not used specifically in computing the index, it should be assumed that their prices affect the price average of the commodities used in the computation of the index. When it is feasible to do so, the accuracy of the indices may be improved by applying this

assumption of parallel price movements separately for subgroups of related items.

The point was also made that the methods recommended for countries lacking statistical resources should be used only until they succeed in obtaining, from their own statistical sources, the data necessary for the computation of their trade indices.

5. Currency that should be used in computing terms-of-trade indices

In connection with this topic, the Committee considered that American republics having non-convertible currencies or multiple rates of foreign exchange should compute their terms-of-trade indices not only from data in their own currency, but also from data in a freely convertible and reasonably stable currency, making the conversion to the latter currency at the rates of exchange appropriate for each transaction. This recommendation is in line with the resolution on international-trade statistics adopted by the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.

III. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The *ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Computation of Terms of Trade, considering the points set forth in detail in the previous chapter of this report, makes the following recommendations:

1. That each American republic compute the following terms-of-trade indices:

- a) An index that will reflect the relative change in the ratio of the export-price index to the import-price index; and
- b) An index that will reflect the relative change between the price index for a product holding a leading place in exports and the price-index for imports. This index should be computed for each of the most important exports.

2. That each country compute the following auxiliary indices:

- a) Quantum and value indices for both exports and imports; and
- b) An index of the purchasing power of exports, that is, one equivalent to an index of the total value of exports divided by an index of the average prices of the total imports.

3. The following are given as general recommendations:

- a) That the American republics improve their basic international-trade statistics in accordance with the pertinent resolutions

adopted by the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference; and

b) That the American republics make known in suitable form any information concerning methodology that will make it possible to evaluate the degrees of reliability of their terms-of-trade indices.

*Quitandinha, Petrópolis, Brazil
June 23, 1955*

The report of the *ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Computation of Terms of Trade was submitted to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and considered at several meetings of the Committee on Economic Cooperation. At the meeting of July 27, the Rapporteur of the Committee, Dr. Walder Lima Sarmanho, Representative of Brazil, submitted a written opinion containing the following comments, which were supported by the committee

1. The recommendations contained in the report of the *ad hoc* Committee constitute a positive step toward fulfillment of the provisions of Resolution 37/54, paragraph 2, of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of I-A ECOSOC, relating to the "most adequate method of establishing uniform technical bases that should be used in compiling the data on terms of trade of the Latin American countries . . ."

2. In my opinion the adoption, by the Latin American republics, of the recommendations of the experts would contribute materially to attaining uniformity in terms-of-trade indices, as called for in Resolution 37/54; for this reason, I believe that the committee should recommend to I-A ECOSOC the acceptance of the report and its transmittal to the governments with the request that such indices as are computed by them be sent periodically to I-A ECOSOC.

Dr. Sarmanho's opinion ended with an enumeration of the principal differences between the report of the *ad hoc* Committee and that of the Secretariat which served as a basis for the work of the Committee.

On November 10 the Economic and Social Council approved Resolution 29/55, to transmit to the governments the report of the *ad hoc* Committee, together with other background material, and indicated the desirability of adopting the recommenda-

tions of the Committee, bearing in mind the observations made in Dr. Sarmanho's opinion. The text of the resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS:

Resolution 37/54, approved by the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, recommended to the latter that it consider "the most adequate method of establishing uniform technical bases that should be used in compiling the data on terms of trade of the Latin American countries . . .";

For the purposes set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Council approved Resolution 10/55, which provided for the convocation of an *ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Computation of Terms of Trade and this Committee, composed of representatives of six countries, met in Petrópolis, Brazil, in June 1955, simultaneously with the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference;

The aforesaid Committee prepared a report that included recommendations, which have been accepted by the Committee on Economic Cooperation; and

The report of the Rapporteur of the Committee on Economic Cooperation relative to the methods for preparing indices for the computation of terms of trade, approved by the aforesaid committee on July 27, 1955, stated that the adoption by the American republics of the recommendations of the experts would be a very important step toward achieving uniformity in the indices for terms of trade referred to in Resolution 37/54,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To transmit to the governments, through their Representatives, the *Report on the Uniform Technical Bases that Should Be Used in Computing Terms of Trade*, prepared by the *ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Computation of Terms of Trade and dated June 23, 1955, together with that part of the *Preliminary Report on Methodology of Index Numbers of Terms of Trade* prepared by the Secretariat of the Council, the background material on this matter, and the report of the Rapporteur of the Committee on Economic Cooperation.

2. To point out to the governments the desirability of adopting the recommendations of the report of the *ad hoc* Committee, bearing in mind the observations contained in the report of the Rapporteur.

SECOND MEETING OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF SPECIALISTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE STUDY OF FREIGHT AND INSURANCE RATES.³—In accordance with Resolution 17/55, approved July 28, 1955, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council called a Second Meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee of Specialists of the American Republics for the Study of Freight and Insurance Rates, to continue the study initiated at the First Meeting (Washington, 1952) on the system of freight and insurance rates applicable to inter-American trade. The Council set October 24, 1955, as the opening date of the Second Meeting, and stipulated that a minimum of five governments should be represented.⁴

On October 17, because the necessary number of representatives had not been named, the Council adopted Resolution 15/55, the terms of which changed the opening date of the Meeting to November 14. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS:

As of this date no notice has been received to the effect that at least five governments have appointed their representatives to the *ad hoc* committee of Specialists of the American Republics for the Study of Freight and Insurance Rates, the second meeting of which was convoked for October 24, 1955, by Resolution 17/55; and

The period established for carrying out Resolution 31/54 of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council will expire on November 30, 1955, The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

To postpone to November 14, 1955, the Second Meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee of Specialists of the American Republics for the Study of Freight and Insurance Rates, convoked by Resolution 17/55, with the understanding that if at least five governments have not appointed representatives to the *ad hoc* Committee by November 9, 1955, the convocation of the aforesaid meeting shall be considered cancelled.

³ For a summary of the First Meeting, see *Annals*, Vol. IV, 2, pp. 135-42.

⁴ *Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 189-90.

The *ad hoc* Committee, which met at the Pan American Union November 15 and 16, was composed of the following delegations:

REPRESENTATIVES

BRAZIL

Mr. Roberto Zumsteg, General Agent, Lloyd Brasileiro, New York

COLOMBIA

Mr. José J. Borrero, Business Manager, Transportadora Grancolombiana, Ltda.

Dr. Alfonso Patiño, Representative of Colombia to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

Dr. Jesús Zárate Moreno, Adviser to the Colombian Delegation, Inter-American Economic and Social Council

CHILE

Mr. José Claro, Manager, Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores, New York

Ambassador Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras, Representative of Chile to the Organization of American States and to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

HAITI

Mr. René Molière, Chief of the Income Tax Service, Department of National Revenue, Banque de la République d'Haïti

Mr. André Moise, Inspector General of Customs, Haiti

PERU

Colonel Howard W. Quinn, Technical Director, Callao Port Authority

Mr. Carlos Gibson, Representative of Peru to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

UNITED STATES

Mr. Lloyd Tibbott, Chief, Regulation Office, Federal Maritime Board

Mr. Charles P. Nolan, Officer in Charge, Transportation and Communications, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State

OBSERVERS

CUBA

Dr. Nicolás Rivero, Acting Representative of Cuba to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dr. Luis Galván, Alternate Representative of the Dominican Republic to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

The formal opening of the Second Meeting of the Committee took place on the

morning of November 15, during Meeting 238 of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. At that time, the Chairman of the Council, Ambassador Armando C. Amador, Representative of Mexico, welcomed the delegates and then recessed the meeting to give the members of the Council an opportunity to greet the visiting delegations personally.

The first plenary session, held that same day at 3:00 p.m., opened under the direction of the Chairman of the Economic and Social Council. The Committee then elected Mr. José Claro, Representative of Chile, as permanent Chairman, and Mr. Roberto Zumsteg, Representative of Brazil, as Rapporteur. Following adoption of the Regulations, the report of the Secretariat was read and a discussion was held on the work program to be followed by the Committee. In this respect, the Committee agreed to form a Working Group to examine the copious documentation prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the request formulated at the First Meeting of the Committee, in 1952.

The Working Group met at 10:30 the following day. Mr. Paul E. Richers, Transportation Specialist of the Pan American Union, gave a brief résumé of each of the documents presented by the Secretariat. Next, the Working Group suggested that, in view of the background that the Secretariat had, and in view of the valuable information that had been presented, the preparation of a preliminary report be entrusted to it. This seemed to be the most practical means of facilitating the preparation of a report by the members, as it would afford them the opportunity to study all the material that had been presented.

The Chairman then opened the second plenary meeting of the Committee for consideration of the recommendations submitted by the Working Group, and for the determination of other matters. In this ple-

nary meeting the *ad hoc* Committee approved the following recommendations:

That the members of the Secretariat be instructed to prepare a preliminary analytical report based on the data and studies presented to the Committee;

That the Secretariat serve as a focal point for receiving such documents and recommendations as the members of the *ad hoc* Committee may wish to present while the Secretariat is engaged preparing the above-mentioned report;

That the outline prepared by the *ad hoc* Committee during its First Meeting be utilized only as a general guide by the Secretariat when drafting the preliminary analytical report, which may be drawn up on the basis of data obtained by the Secretariat and studies it has made on this subject;

That the Secretariat be authorized to consult directly with any member or members of the *ad hoc* Committee when it considers it necessary;

That the Secretariat be given until January 1, 1956, to complete the preliminary analytical report, with the understanding that it may communicate with the Chairman of the Committee at any time, requesting him to convene its members either before or after the specified date; and

That all of the documents that the Secretariat has presented to the *ad hoc* Committee be regarded as confidential until such time as the Committee prepares its report.

Before adjourning, the representative gave a vote of appreciation to the members of the Secretariat for the documents presented and for their services to the Committee.

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.—Article 42 of the Regulations of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, approved December 14, 1950, provides that the standing committees of the Council shall have not less than five nor more than seven members.

On November 15, 1955, the Council agreed to allow between 5 and 11 members on the standing committees, with the purpose of providing for larger participation by delegates interested in serving on more than one committee. This change will be incorporated

the text of the revised Regulations of the Council, to be drawn up in accordance with the new Statutes.

In line with this modification, the Chairman of the Council, bearing in mind the wishes expressed by the various delegations, proceeded to appoint the standing committees to which permanency was accorded at the Special Annual Meeting of 1955. The following appointments resulted:

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Argentina	Panama
Bolivia	Paraguay
Brazil	Peru
Chile	United States
Ecuador	Uruguay
Honduras	

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL COOPERATION

Argentina	Haiti
Cuba	Honduras
Dominican Republic	United States
El Salvador	Venezuela
Guatemala	

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Brazil	Mexico
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	United States
Costa Rica	Venezuela
Cuba	

In addition to the three committees mentioned above, the Council decided on November 28, 1955, to establish a new standing committee with the provisional name of "Committee on Economic Meetings". This committee will assume the functions of the *ad hoc* committee established August 14, 1955, for the purpose of preparing a Draft General Economic Agreement to be submitted to the Inter-American Economic Conference. Also the committee will deal with questions related to the preparations for economic meetings which fall under the supervision of the Council, and especially—the immediate future—for the Economic Conference mentioned above. Finally, the committee is charged, in general terms,

with the study and analysis of all material that the Council or Executive Committee assigns to it.

At the same meeting of the Council, the following membership of the new committee was announced:

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC MEETINGS

Argentina	Mexico
Brazil	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	United States
Dominican Republic	

After establishing the Committee on Economic Meetings, the Council recessed while the committees elected their officers. The elections were as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Chairman: Dr. Walder Lima Sarmanho, Representative of Brazil

Rapporteur: Mr. Carlos Gibson, Representative of Peru

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL COOPERATION

Chairman: Dr. Nelson Himiob, Representative of Venezuela

Rapporteur: Mr. Rafael Glower Valdivieso, Representative of El Salvador

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Chairman: Dr. Jorge A. Montealegre, Representative of Nicaragua

Rapporteur: Mr. Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras, Representative of Chile

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC MEETINGS

Chairman: Mr. Augustín M. Bartol, Representative of Argentina

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge Hazera, Representative of Costa Rica

According to Article 28 of the new Statutes of the Council, the Executive Committee is composed of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council, the chairmen and rapporteurs of the standing committees, and "another member designated by the Council". With the Council's unanimous appointment of Mr. Harold M. Randall, Representative of the United States, to the latter position, the roster of the committee was

completed as follows: His Excellency Armando C. Amador, Chairman of the Council and Representative of Mexico; Mr. Washington P. Bermúdez, Vice Chairman of the Council and Representative of Uruguay; the chairmen and rapporteurs of the four standing committees, listed above; and Mr. Randall.

FLOODS IN COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.—The Inter-American Economic and Social Council met on the night of October 24, 1955, for the special purpose of receiving bulletins on the severe floods in the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which occasioned considerable human suffering and property damage in those countries.

At the proposal of the Chairman, the Council approved two identical resolutions (Nos. 27/55 and 28/55) expressing its sympathy to the victims of the aforesaid catastrophe and calling upon the competent American organizations, national as well as international, to join in aiding the damaged areas and to cooperate in the work of reconstruction.

SPECIAL ANNUAL MEETING.—Article 21 of the new Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council provides that the Council shall hold a Special Annual Meeting each year, which shall be devoted primarily to the following business:

a) Election of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council for the following year;

b) Decision as to the membership of the standing committees of the Council for the following year . . . ;

c) Analysis of the result of the work it has accomplished during the preceding fiscal year and formulation of the conclusions that it considers advisable;

d) Determination of its work program for the ensuing fiscal year;

e) Consideration of those parts of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union that have to do with the work program agreed upon, and drafting of the observations that it considers advisable to present to the Council of the Organization of American States;

f) Review and orientation of the activities and decisions as to the programs of technical cooperation of the Organization of American States;

g) Examination of the annual reports and other documents presented by Inter-American Specialized Conferences and Organizations dealing with matters within its jurisdiction; and

h) Action on any other matters considered of interest.

The Special Annual Meeting of 1955, held at the Pan American Union, seat of the Council, was divided into two parts. Part I began on September 19, and Part II on the 17th of October. Part I was comprised of three plenary sessions, which convened September 19, 22, and 23, and was devoted exclusively to the functions listed above under letters *c)* and *d)*, that is, to the analysis of the work accomplished during the fiscal year 1954-55, and to the approval of its work program for the fiscal year 1956. All other matters listed in Article 21 of the Statutes constituted the topics for Part II of the Meeting, which was also comprised of three plenary sessions, held October 17, 20, and 24, 1955.

The main activities and decisions of the Council at its Special Annual Meeting of 1955 are described on the following pages:

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN FOR 1955-1956.—On October 17, 1955, at the first session of the Second Part of the Special Annual Meeting, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council re-elected Ambassador Armando C. Amador, Representative of Mexico, to serve as Chairman for the period November 15, 1955-November 15, 1956. Mr. Washington P. Bermúdez, Representative of Uruguay, was elected Vice Chairman.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1955-1956.—On October 24, 1955, the Council authorized the Chairman to appoint the members of the standing committees.

The results of the appointments appear on page 253.

REVIEW OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE COUNCIL DURING 1954-1955.—At the plenary session of September 22, 1955, the Council approved a detailed report on its activities during the fiscal year 1954-1955.⁵

This document referred particularly to the decisions adopted by the Council at its fourth Extraordinary Meeting (Rio de Janeiro, 1954) and to subsequent action toward carrying out such decisions.

APPROVAL OF THE WORK PROGRAM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1956-1957.—The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, on May 31, 1955, asked the standing committees to give prompt attention to the formulation of their respective work programs for the fiscal year 1956-57. During the following months, each of the standing committees presented its program to the Executive Committee, which coordinated the proposed activities and combined them into a single draft program for the Council.

The draft program was presented to the Council at the plenary session of September 9, 1955 (first in Part I of the Special Annual Meeting), and referred to a committee composed of the Representatives of the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and the United States.

In the course of three meetings, the Committee reviewed the draft program, with the assistance of the Executive Secretary of the Council and officers of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union. As a result of this study, some modifications were made in the document.

The draft, as amended, was discussed by the Council on September 23, 1955, and certain additional changes were made. The Council then gave final approval to its Work

Program for the fiscal year 1956-57. Below is resolution No. 24/55 adopted in this respect:

WHEREAS:

According to Article 21 (d) of the Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the work program for the ensuing year is to be determined by the Council at its special annual meeting; and

It is necessary, in view of the fact that the ensuing fiscal year will begin on July 1, 1956, to take care of the situation created by activities of the aforesaid program that are now under way and also by any activities that, because of their particular nature, will require immediate attention,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Work Program for the fiscal year 1956-57 as it appears in Document ES-RAE-3/55, Rev. 2-E, appended hereto.

2. To carry out at once such parts of the Work Program as must be acted upon prior to July 1, 1956.

3. Earnestly to request the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, when preparing that part of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union which has to do with services required by the Council, to bear in mind the extensive and urgent tasks assigned to the Council in the 1956-57 Work Program and to consider the importance of providing funds that will be adequate.

The subjects of the Work Program are as follows:

ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD

1. Measures of inter-American cooperation for accelerating economic development
 - a) Programming
 - b) Financing
 - c) Productivity and real income
 - d) General Economic Agreement
2. International-trade problems
 - a) Inter-Latin-American trade
 - b) International trade in general
3. Basic Resources
 - a) Commodity markets
 - b) The problem of surpluses and surplus disposal
 - c) The need for basic resources in economic development

⁵ Document ES-RAE-2/55 (Rev. 2), Pan American Union, September, 22, 1955.

4. Inter-American Oceanographic Institute in the Galapagos Islands
5. Maritime transportation
 - a) Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference
 - b) Uniformity and comparability of maritime statistics
 - c) Promotion and development of national merchant marines
 - d) Improvement of maritime and inland-waterway transportation in the Americas
 - e) Transportation facilities in case of emergency
 - f) System of freight and insurance rates in inter-American trade
6. Inter-American tourist travel
7. Pan American Highway System

ACTIVITIES IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

8. Regional seminars on social affairs
9. Social aspects of economic development
10. Studies in the fields of housing, planning, cooperatives, social work, migration, labor, and workers education
11. Meetings of experts and Specialized Inter-American Conferences in the social field
12. Possibility of creating a private inter-American bank for the promotion of low-cost housing

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

13. Program of Technical Cooperation
14. Technical services in the field of public administration
15. Evaluation of the facilities for technical cooperation available in the Americas
16. Technical-assistance services directly performed by OAS agencies
17. Technical cooperation in the field of industrial technological research and vocational (technical) education

SECRETARIAT SERVICES

A. In the economic field

18. Promotion of research on national income
19. Bulletin on current economic information
20. Publication of booklets for the promotion of inter-American travel
21. Uniform statistics for foreign trade
22. Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Travel Congresses
23. Permanent Secretariat of the Pan American Highway Congresses

24. Technical advisory, information, and liaison services in the travel field

B. In the social field

25. Pilot projects for rural development
26. Regular activities related to the following services:
 - a) Preparation of periodical bulletins
 - b) Compilation and maintenance on a current basis of recommendations, declarations, resolutions, and other basic documents of an inter-American character on social matters
 - c) Consultative services
 - d) Information services
 - e) Exchange of technicians and related problems

C. In the field of technical cooperation

27. Executive Secretariat services for the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance
28. Technical and administrative services to the Council
29. Services of the General Secretariat of the Inter American Statistical Institute
30. Cooperation in the preparation of documents for national and international meetings

OBSERVATIONS OF I-A ECOSOC TO THE COUNCIL OF THE OAS ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION: Once the 1956-57 Work Program of the Economic and Social Council was approved, the Council proceeded to consider the parts of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union relating to the proposed activities of the Council.

As a result of these discussions, the Council, on October 24, 1955, approved the following document containing observations to the Council of the Organization on the above-mentioned parts of the budget estimates:

1. In accordance with Article 21 (e) of the Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Council considered, at its Special Annual Meeting of 1955, those parts of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, that have to do with the Work Program for 1956-57 (D)

3-RAE-3/55 Rev. 2-E), approved at the aforementioned Special Annual Meeting.

2. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has decided to present to the Council of the Organization, in accordance with Article 43 of its Statutes, its observations with respect to the items of the afore-mentioned budget estimates relating to its activities.

3. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council requests the Council of the Organization to approve the budget estimates referred to in paragraph (1) of this document just as they were presented by the Secretary General insofar as concerns all items for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, all items for the Office of Statistics relating to the services that Office provides for the execution of the work program of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and all items for general services intended in part to cover services that are also related to the execution of the work program.

4. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council feels that the item of \$43,000 allocated in Chapter 3 to the Office of Statistics for "Special Projects and Activities", for the purpose of carrying out the 1960 population census, should not be included in the budget estimates of the Council, as the ultimate purpose of this item is not related to the Council's work program.

5. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council feels it absolutely necessary that the Council of the Organization of American States approve an additional item of \$36,000, which has not been recommended for the creation of a Division of Technical Cooperation within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, whose functions should, to a great extent, be related to the activities mentioned in Part IV of the work program of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. To this end, it requests the Council of the Organization to take into account Resolution 21/55, which is based on the August 5, 1955, report of the Rapporteur of the Committee on Technical Cooperation. The texts of the report and resolution, which are appended hereto, were duly transmitted to the Secretary General.¹

6. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind that the Inter-American Economic Conference, for which Resolution VIII of the Ninth International Conference of American States provides, is to be held in Buenos Aires during the fiscal year 1956-57, requests the Council

of the Organization, in view of the great importance of that Conference, and taking into account the expenditures that were necessary for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which was held in Brazil the latter part of 1954, to add \$20,000 to the item "Special Projects and Activities", in order to cover travel and other necessary expenses in connection with the aforesaid Inter-American Economic Conference. The total will thus be \$35,000, as only \$15,000 was allotted for this item in the budget estimates. Incidentally, it should be noted that the budget estimates mention a "Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council", when the reference should have been to the "Inter-American Economic Conference".

7. Pursuant to Resolution 33/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, a Special Committee on Bananas was installed and has been operating since September 1, 1955. In the budget estimates with which this document deals funds have been included for the purpose of engaging a technical specialist to serve as technical secretary of this committee. However, in addition, the committee will have to carry out research in the field of plant hygiene and in other fields in which the Pan American Union has no specialists at the present time. In view of this fact, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council requests the Council of the Organization to vote an appropriation of \$25,000 to cover all necessary expenses in connection with the research that must be done in these fields.

8. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council calls attention to the fact that, in order to carry out, as fully and promptly as possible, Resolution 44/54 (Development of Inter-American Trade), adopted by the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, it will be necessary to have additional funds available. Nevertheless, in spite of what has been said with respect to this matter in paragraph (2) of the aforesaid resolution, the Council does not deem it advisable at this time to request more funds because of the fact that if such a request were made, the budget estimates of the Pan American Union would have to be increased.

¹The report and resolution appear in *Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 3, 95-98.

9. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has kept uppermost in mind, in presenting these observations, the justifiable desire of the governments that the budget of the Pan American Union be kept as low as possible and it has therefore limited its requests to what it considers a *minimum minimorum*.

10. For the purposes of Article 43 and in accordance with Article 44 of the Statutes, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council appoints the representatives of Argentina, Costa Rica, and Uruguay to present on its behalf to the Council of the Organization of American States these observations on the budget estimates of the Pan American Union.

PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR 1956.—On October 17, 1955, the members of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council made known the amounts pledged by their governments for financing the Program of Technical Cooperation for 1956.

The proposed Program for that year was presented to the Council at the meeting on October 24, together with a report of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, which described the proposed projects and the financial status of the Program, while making a number of recommendations on matters related to the execution and administration of the Program.

The report contained the following observations concerning the various projects:

12. Project 10, *Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics*. This Center has been operating in Santiago, Chile, since January 16, 1953, and at the present time is offering its third one-year course. The Center grants 21 fellowships each year—one per country—and also admits a number of additional trainees from other institutions, who take the full course or study selected subjects. The term originally planned for the Center has been extended to the end of 1957. The sponsoring agency, the Inter American Statistical Institute, has informed the committee that it has taken the first steps with a view to studying the possible continuation of the Center after 1957. The Institute pointed out that since the inception of the Center it has endeavored at all times to have a group of instructors from the host country on the faculty of the Center, serving as assistants

to the instructors of international category. Moreover, the Center has formulated plans to obtain scholarships for some Chilean instructors to pursue advanced studies abroad, so that on their return they may occupy posts as full instructors, in place of foreign instructors. However, the Institute has recommended that, if possible, the international character of the Center be maintained, in which case the direction of the Center would continue to be the responsibility of the sponsoring agency. For 1958 the Institute is studying a plan to reorganize the composition of the faculty of the Center with a view to decreasing the number of instructors paid by the Program. In addition, the budget items of the Center will be divided into two principal categories: local items and international items. This would aid in determining the fiscal responsibility of the host country and the Program, respectively, during the transitional period, which would facilitate gradual reduction of the Program's contribution to the operation of the Center. The Committee on Technical Cooperation recommends that the Council authorize the Inter American Statistical Institute to carry forward the plans described above.

13. Project 22, *Inter-American Housing Center*. This Center is in the process of completing its fourth annual training course. Moreover, it is continuing to offer advisory services and information exchange, and its research work on construction materials has also gone forward. The Center plans to continue operations in 1956 on a basis similar to that of the present year. It should be noted that the term originally established for the operation of the Center ends in 1956. In view of the proposals in Resolution XXXV of the Twelfth Inter-American Conference, the question of the future of the Center is being studied by a Working Group composed of members of the Committee on Technical Cooperation and the Committee on Social Cooperation.

14. Project 26, *Inter-American Rural Normal School*. The first two-year course offered by the School ends in 1955. This course is attended by 80 students, divided into groups of five from each country, who specialize in the various aspects of the organization and operation of rural normal schools. The committee wishes to call special attention to the concept of training *in groups* which has been used at the Center. It will be remembered that the original goal of the Center was that groups of students from each country would become the permanent staff entrusted with the organization and direction of new rural normal schools established in their respective countries.

Since the program of studies of the Center is based on this concept, it is of particular importance that the governments offer the opportunity for graduates of the School to work in teams, in conformity with the instruction they have received. Otherwise much of the value of the work of the School is lost, and consequently, the member states will not profit fully from the technical resources which the Inter-American Rural Normal School puts at their disposal. Therefore, the committee recommends that the Council bring this problem to the attention of the governments of the member states. As to the future of the School, it should be remembered that the term designated by the Council will conclude with the completion of its second two-year course, that is, at the end of 1957. The question of further continuation of the School has not been studied in detail by the Pan American Union, sponsoring agency of Project 26. The committee recommends that the Union be requested to prepare, in consultation with the government of the host country, specific plans, beginning with 1958, concerning the future of the School, and present to the committee, as soon as possible, a detailed study in this respect.

15. Project 29, *Inter-American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources*. The Center, located near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is in the process of completing its second training course, in which two trainees from each of the American countries participate annually. The 1956 course will be the last offered by the Center, in accordance with the terms under which it was originally funded. It should be noted that this Center was designed only three years of operations, as opposed to five years for other centers, since the first two years of the project were to be used in preparing a detailed study of data compiled by each country respecting its natural resources. This study made it possible to determine the gaps in the information submitted, and the program of studies for the Center was then planned with a view to supplying such deficiencies. The results of the aforementioned study have been published in six volumes. While the committee has considered the problem of the future of the Center, the sponsoring agency has not made a specific proposal as to the method that should be used to assure the continuation of the Center after 1956. However, the Representative of Brazil, host country to the Center, expressed to the committee his Government's wish that the Center be maintained in its present form, for at least a year after the period originally designated for Project 29. The committee, therefore, recommends that the Program continue to

sponsor the Center until the end of 1957, and that the Pan American Institute of Geography and History be instructed to draw up a specific plan, by July 31, 1956, regarding the manner in which the Center should be supported after 1957, providing for the gradual reduction of the contribution of the Program.

16. Project 32, *Workshops on the Administration of Children's Services*. At present this project is offering the first of its international seminars in the field of juvenile delinquency. At the close of this seminar the specialized staff of the project will assist in the organization of national seminars in each of the 10 countries participating in the present international seminar. An international seminar will also be called, in 1956, followed by national seminars in which the rest of the American countries will participate. It should be noted that the Council, by a resolution adopted on April 28, 1955, extended the term of this project through 1955, on a basis similar to that of 1954, and agreed that the project would be terminated in 1956. The committee has been informed that the sponsoring agency is studying the possibility of including the activities of this project in its regular work program, beginning with 1957.

17. Project 39, *Technical Education for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life*. The committee wishes to point out that the budget for this project has been reduced to a level considerably below that approved for 1955. When making this reduction, the Coordinating Committee recommended to the sponsoring agency, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, that it study the operation of the project in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee on Technical Cooperation and also by the Representatives who had recently inspected the projects of the Program. The Coordinating Committee also requested that the Institute, on the basis of this study, submit a revised operating plan for the project, keeping within the reduced budget of \$475,000. The plan proposed by the Institute has been studied by the Committee on Technical Cooperation, which has observed that no substantial changes have been made in the organization of the project, and that apparently the economies have been gained by means of curtailing the training activities planned for 1956. The committee is not in accord with this method and recommends the following changes in the organization of the project—the resulting economies to be used to augment the number of courses offered by the project. First, the committee recommends that the staff of the central office be reduced to those positions

absolutely indispensable to the direction and administration of the project. Thereby, technical personnel would be eliminated from the central office, except for those charged with the preparation of training material used in the three zones of the project. Such a step would involve, specifically, the elimination of technicians in the fields of forestry, rural sociology, and horticulture, and a secretarial post. The committee believes that it is not possible to justify, in any way, the maintenance of technical personnel in the central office, especially since the zone centers employ specialists in the afore-mentioned fields. The committee understands that, generally speaking, the technicians at the central office are being used to supplement the teaching staff of the Institute itself, as well as to teach many of the post-graduate courses offered by the project. As a second step, the committee recommends that the fellowship program for post-graduate studies be discontinued, except in those cases where it can be shown that the fellowships are essential for training technicians who will immediately transfer to the project as staff members. The committee recommends this in view of the fact that the post-graduate fellowships, which provide for relatively long periods of study, are readily available from other sources, and because the funds of the Program are not sufficient to distribute this type of fellowship equitably among all the member states. This recommendation would not affect the obligations incurred by the Program in the case of students who hold such fellowships at the end of 1955.

As to the future, the committee notes that the project is due to expire at the end of 1956. However, its method of operation differs considerably from the other projects of the Program. It will be remembered that the project does not have centers, as such, which can be transferred to the countries to ensure the continuation of courses now being offered, since, in general, these courses are given where needed and in those places which offer suitable conditions. Moreover, the field in which Project 39 operates is of fundamental importance to the economies of the member states, and the committee feels that the Program should continue to include activities related to agriculture and rural life. The committee suggests that a study be made of the possibility of establishing a system which would make the continued operation of the project feasible, and that, in the meantime, the Program continue to support it.

Regarding the demonstration areas in Cuba and Uruguay, the sponsoring agency of Project 39 has informed the committee that plans are being

made for transferring the administrative responsibility for the areas to the host countries and limiting the project to lending advisory services and technical orientation. This policy conforms to the instructions given to the sponsoring agency by the committee, regarding the future of the afore-mentioned areas. The committee believes, too, that the project should lend technical cooperation to those countries expressing an interest in establishing their own demonstration areas.

18. Project 77, *Pan American Aftosa Center*. During 1956 this Center will continue its research work and training in the field of prevention and control of foot-and-mouth disease. The committee is pleased to note that, owing to laboratory progress in preparation of vaccine, plans have been made for conducting an extensive campaign of field tests in 1956. The Government of Brazil will contribute to this campaign by constructing necessary isolation stables. The future of the Center has been discussed in detail with a representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the sponsoring agency of Project 77. In the opinion of the committee this project offers a service to very few countries could afford to provide if the Center were to close in 1956, at the termination of the period originally established for the project. The Center is concerned with a hemisphere-wide problem, and has become an integral part of the system of prevention and control of this disease in the hemisphere. The committee believes that study should be made of the possibility of establishing a system which would make possible permanent operation of the Center, and in the meantime the Program should continue to support it.

The Council approved the new Program of Technical Cooperation on October 11, 1955, by adopting Resolution No. 26/55.

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

HAVING SEEN:

The report, dated October 11, 1955, on the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for 1956, submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, and basing its action on the principles established by the Council in its Resolution of April 10, 1950, as amended,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the report of the Rapporteur of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, dated October 11, 1955 (Document ES-T-i-6/55 Re

To approve the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for Calendar Year 1956. This Program is as follows:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Cooperating Agency</i>	<i>Budget</i>
10, Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics	Inter American Statistical Institute and Pan American Union	\$174,960
22, Inter-American Housing Center	Pan American Union	223,395
26, Inter-American Rural Normal School	Pan American Union	195,050
29, Pan American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources	Pan American Institute of Geography and History	155,290
32, Workshops on the Administration of Children's Services	American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood	32,366
39, Technical Education for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	475,000
77, Pan American Aftosa Center	Pan American Sanitary Bureau and Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	274,276
Administrative expenses:		
Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance		65,123
in American Union		18,300
Total		\$1,613,760

To authorize the Committee on Technical Cooperation to review the Program in the light of changes made at the Special Annual Meeting, or announced subsequently, and present the pertinent recommendations thereon to the Council for consideration prior to December 31, 1955.

To empower the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance to continue the activities of projects now under way, bearing in mind the funds available. The funds allocated to the cooperating agencies to defray the cost of projects included in the 1956 Program shall not exceed the amount of the funds included in the budgets of the projects approved in this resolution.

To authorize the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance to utilize, in carrying out the 1956 Program, all the contributions received from the member states, as well as unallocated funds in the Special Account for Technical Assistance on December 31, 1955, and unobligated funds from the cooperating agencies on that date.

To authorize the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance and the member agencies to obtain and use funds from other sources for the purpose of promoting technical-assistance activities in the member states of the Organization of American States, provided that they always do so

in accordance with the principles set forth in the Council Resolution of April 10, 1950, as amended.

7. To authorize the member agencies of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance

to make, on behalf of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, direct requests to the agencies of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for collaboration and aid in carrying out the projects of the Program of Technical Cooperation during 1956.

8. Before exercising the authority granted in paragraphs (6) and (7) of this resolution, the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance and the member agencies shall consult with the Committee on Technical Cooperation.

9. To direct the Committee on Technical Cooperation to inspect the projects in operation when such action is considered necessary, and to submit a report thereon.

10. To give the official title "Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for the Calendar Year 1956" to the projects, taken as a whole, that are listed in this resolution.

Inter-American Cultural Council

DATE AND NEW SEAT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.—According to a decision made at the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council (Mexico City, 1951), the Second Meeting of that organ was to be held in São Paulo, Brazil.

Subsequently, the Tenth Inter-American Conference (Caracas, 1954), in Resolution v, resolved that, "during the next meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council there be held in the same place a meeting of ministers and directors of national education of the American countries..." In the course of preparations this meeting was named "Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education". It is now known as the "*Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education*" to differentiate it from the Conference of Ministers and Directors of Education of the American Republics, held in Panama in 1943.

At the meeting of January 25, 1954, the Council of the Organization set October 4, 1954, as the opening date for the Meeting of the Cultural Council. However, for a number of reasons, the Meeting was later postponed—first, to October 25, 1954, and then to 1955, the exact date to be agreed upon in consultation with the Government of Brazil.

On January 19, 1955, the Council received a note from the Representative of Brazil in which he reported that his Government found it impossible to arrange the necessary facilities for holding the Second Meeting of the Cultural Council and the Meeting of Ministers of Education. In view of this, the Council of the Organization referred the matter to the Committee on Inter-American Conferences and stressed the need for reminding the governments that the selection of a new seat should be considered.

The Committee on Inter-American Conferences considered this matter and, on October 13, 1955, submitted to the Council of the Organization a report⁷ which contained the following suggestions:

... This committee has studied various possibilities for holding the two meetings, giving special attention to the desirability of coordinating the Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education with the UNESCO Regional Conference on Free and

Compulsory Education in Latin America. The committee is pleased to inform the Council that the Government of Peru has stated, in reply to inquiry forwarded through its Representatives to the Council, that it would view with pleasure the holding of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council and the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education in Lima in April 1956, and also the UNESCO Regional Conference on Free and Compulsory Education in Latin America.

Having heard the technical opinion of the General Secretariat, and taking into account the statements made by UNESCO with respect to its regional conference, this committee is of the opinion that the afore-mentioned meetings could be held in April 1956, as suggested by the Government of Peru.

The committee wishes to point out that the agendas of the two above-mentioned inter-American meetings were approved by this Council on July 23, 1954, and that the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education has been classified as an Inter-American Specialized Conference.

If the Council concurs, the committee could prepare draft regulations for this meeting and submit them in due course to the Council for consideration.

The Council of the Organization considered the preceeding report on November 3, 1955, and adopted the following resolution:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING SEEN:

The Report on the seat and date of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council and the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Government of Peru and accept its invitation to hold the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education and the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council in the city of Lima.

2. To agree that the above-mentioned meetings will be held in April 1956, the exact dates to be in consultation with the Government of Peru.

3. To request the Committee on Inter-American Conferences to prepare draft regulations for the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education and submit them in due course to the Council for consideration.

⁷ Document C-i-285-E (Rev. 2), Pan American Union, November 3, 1955.

Inter-American Specialized Conferences

Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources: The Continental Shelf and Marine Waters

AGENDA AND DATE OF THE CONFERENCE.—At the meeting held December 7, 1955, the Council of the OAS, after considering a report¹ and draft resolution submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences, approved the Agenda for this Inter-American Specialized Conference and decided that it should take place during March 1956, the exact dates to be determined in consultation with the Government of the Dominican Republic as the host country.

The resolution approved read:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING SEEN:

The report on the agenda and date of the Conference on "Conservation of Natural Resources: the Continental Shelf and Marine Waters", submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences,

RESOLVES:

To approve the following Agenda for the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources: the Continental Shelf and Marine Waters:

I. SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS

The continental shelf

1. Its definition and relationship to the continent
2. Its geologic composition, structure, and mineralogic features:
 - a. Methods of obtaining data on its composition and mineral resources:
 - (i) Oceanographic bottom sampling
 - (ii) Test drilling
 - (iii) Geologic inference, etc.
 - b. Present knowledge of its composition and structure:
 - (i) Relationship of the geologic formations

of the shelf to those of adjacent land masses

- (ii) Geologic features of the continental shelf that affect its nature and productivity

- (iii) Comparison of the shelf on the Pacific coast with that on the Atlantic coast

3. Benthonic environment and its components

B. *Marine waters*

1. Hydrography
2. Meteorology
3. Biology
4. Physics and chemistry

II. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

A. *The continental shelf*

1. Natural resources of the continental shelf: biological, mineral, power, and others
2. Problems relating to the methods of exploitation and to the utilization and conservation of the resources of the continental shelf
3. Submarine cables and pipelines

B. *Marine waters*

1. Natural resources of all kinds existing in marine waters, location and importance of these resources, and their determining factors
2. Problems relating to the fishery population, its exploitation, and its conservation:
 - a. Definition of the fishery population
 - b. Effect of natural factors and human activities on the productivity of marine resources
 - c. Methods for the best conservation of such resources and for maintaining their maximum sustainable yield
 - c. Present status of the exploitation of marine resources

III. JURIDICAL ASPECTS

A. *The continental shelf*

1. Interests and rights of coastal states
2. International aspects of problems relating to methods of exploration and exploitation
3. Boundary questions

Document C-i-288-E (Rev. 2), Pan American Union, December 7, 1955.

B. *Marine waters*

1. Interests and rights of coastal states
 2. Interests and rights of states in marine waters
 3. Demarcation of maritime jurisdictions
- C. *International agreements and other means of resolving questions relating to the continental shelf and marine waters*

2. To agree that the Conference shall be held in March 1956, the exact date to be set in consultation with the Government of the Dominican Republic.

The Agenda set forth in the preceding resolution was prepared by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences on the basis of the following: (1) the draft program forwarded to the governments of the member states pursuant to a resolution of the Council of the OAS approved June 22, 1955;² (2) the written observations presented by the governments concerning the draft; and (3) the oral observations made in the Committee meetings.

The following paragraphs, taken from the report of the Committee on Inter-American Conferences, will serve to explain the amendments introduced in the draft and incorporated in the final Agenda:

Under Chapter I, the committee made a few changes as to form and agreed to add the item "Benthonic environment and its components" to topic A, so that under this chapter consideration could be given also to the living resources of the continental shelf.

The Government of Chile expressed the wish to have Section B of Chapter II (Economic Aspects) amplified with a number 3 as follows:

3. Marine biomas. Concept and definition:
 - a. The biotic and abiotic factors that determine their importance
 - b. The continental land masses as determinants of biomas
 - c. Nature of the species within a bioma
 - d. Elements that may influence the preservation or destruction of a bioma

The Committee reached the conclusion that the topics suggested by the Government of Chile were included implicitly in Chapter I, Section B, and

in Chapter II, Section B, and, therefore, did not need to be specifically included in the agenda in order for them to be considered by the Conference.

Under Chapter III (Juridical Aspects), observations were made on Section B (Marine waters) by the Governments of Chile, Ecuador, and Mexico. The Government of Mexico suggested that the heading of Section B be changed to read "Interests and territorial waters, and the high seas". The committee preferred to keep the present heading with the understanding that it permits the Conference to deal with all the different aspects of the régime of marine waters. With respect to topics under Section B, which originally read "Interests and rights of other states (freedom of the seas, security, etc.)", the following observations were made. The Government of Chile suggested that this topic be drafted "Interest and rights of coastal states in marine waters" (*aguas de los mares*); the Government of Ecuador suggested "Interest and rights of other states in marine waters" (*aguas del mar*); the Government of Mexico proposed that it be read as follows: "Interest and rights of coastal states: freedom of the seas, security, etc."

After considering the above suggestions, the committee reached the conclusion that it was not advisable to make a partial enumeration of the aspects that could be considered under Section B, topic 2. On the other hand, it believed that the topic should clearly state that it deals with the interests and rights of all the states, whether coastal or not, in marine waters. For these reasons the committee agreed that Section B, topics 1 and 2, should read as follows:

1. Interests and rights of coastal states
2. Interests and rights of states in marine waters

It is understood that these items cover the juridical aspect relating to the interests and rights of states in marine waters, such as freedom of the seas, insofar as it deals with the general topics of the Conference, namely, "Conservation of Natural Resources: The Continental Shelf and Marine Waters".

At the suggestion of the Government of Mexico the committee agreed to add to Section B a third topic entitled:

3. Demarcation of maritime jurisdictions

Lastly, under Chapter III, the committee agreed to change Section C to read as follows: "International agreements and other means of resolving questions relating to the continental shelf and marine waters", in view of the objection of the Government of Mexico to the effect that international agreements are not the

² The draft was published in *Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 202-208.

means of resolving the questions that might arise with respect to the subject to be discussed by this conference.

Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA AND OTHER PREPARATIONS.—On May 18, 1955, the Council of the Organization asked the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to prepare the agenda and regulations for the Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, to be convened in compliance with resolution 24/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of I-A ECOSOC.³

The Port and Harbor Conference is to be held in San José, Costa Rica, during the next four months of 1956, as was determined by the Council of the Organization at the Meeting of August 5, 1955.

After the prescribed consultation with the member states, the Economic and Social Council, on November 10, 1955,⁴ approved the Agenda for the Conference by its Resolution 30/55, which also referred to the draft regulations and a questionnaire on port and harbor matters. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS:

The Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, which is the subject of Resolution 24/54 of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, is to be held in San José, Costa Rica, some time during the next four months of 1956, and will have the character of a Specialized Conference;

The Council of the Organization of American States has charged the Inter-American Economic and Social Council with the preparation of the agenda and regulations of the aforesaid Conference;

The draft agenda has been duly submitted to the governments of the member states, in accordance with Article 94 of the Charter of the Organization; and

It is desirable, in order that the Conference may be as successful as possible, to obtain information relative to port and harbor matters, and a questionnaire has been prepared for that purpose,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the attached agenda for the Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference.

2. In accordance with Article 94 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, to submit the attached draft regulations to the governments of the member states and request them to make such observations thereon as they deem pertinent prior to January 15, 1956.

3. Likewise to submit to the aforesaid governments the attached questionnaire and invite them to cooperate in this matter by forwarding the information requested as soon as possible and, in any event, prior to January 15, 1956.

The Agenda is printed below:

1. Port administration

This item includes the daily business problems, needs and responsibilities of maintaining and operating a port to provide the nation, at the lowest cost possible, with efficient and satisfactory service. It includes responsibility for port operation, ship repair and drydocking facilities, pilot service, port towage services, port charges, port financing and maintenance, bunkering and water service, public relations, port statistics, and the evaluation of present and future needs based upon port capacity, efficiency, and the potential traffic volume. This item covers also the various systems of administration developed in different ports and their advantages and disadvantages.

2. Port practices and regulations

This item includes rules relative to anchorage and berthing, quarantine, fumigation and inspection; documents and papers required for ship entrance or clearance; port terminal tariffs; handling of dangerous cargo; procedures for clearing cargo through customs; hours of work of administrative offices, customs offices, and waterfront labor; and other factors peculiar to each port.

3. Terminal operation (including warehousing)

This item refers to operation of piers or quays, including transit sheds, warehouses in the terminal area, storage both inside and outside; payment of storage charges; ship berthing, receipt and delivery of cargoes, employment and supervision of terminal and warehouse labor forces and equipment; the pre-planning for receipt of cargo.

³ *Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 206.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 207.

4. *Cargo handling*

This item relates to the expeditious handling of cargo at the lowest cost compatible with efficient and adequate service. This topic must necessarily include discussion of modern equipment and methods for handling materials, as well as specialized equipment and labor for certain particular cargoes.

5. *Cargo-loss prevention*

This item includes damage to goods in handling, packaging, stowage, and piling. It includes protection against damage when outside storage is used, reduction of storage time to shorten the period of exposure to damage or loss, pilferage of cargo, and protection against physical loss.

6. *Port congestion*

This item includes delay to cargoes and ships resulting from nonavailability of ship berths; misuse of transit sheds for storage of regular cargo; protracted procedures in the clearing of cargo through customs; inefficient cargo handling equipment, methods, and labor. In other words, any condition which interrupts the continuous flow of cargoes or ships through the port.

7. *Port modernization*

This item includes widening and deepening of channels; marking of port entrances; improvement of existing piers, quays, drydock service, and other facilities; the addition or modernization of floating and shore cranes and other cargo-handling equipment; the training of personnel in their efficient use; and advantages and disadvantages of using ship's gear or shore cranes. An integral part of this subject is the free exchange of port information, including films on port operation and technical developments.

8. *Free-trade zones*

This item deals with advantages of a free-trade zone for the storage, manipulation or processing of cargoes to be re-exported or brought into domestic commerce after such handling, without payment of duties and without import or export licenses or customs documents until such entry or departure occurs. It is most useful under proper conditions for the reduction of costs and the expediting of cargoes.

The Agenda was accompanied by the following explanation of the topics listed:

1. *Port administration*

As low cost port services are basically dependent upon efficiency of port administration and of the facilities for cargo handling, an exchange of ideas and experiences in these matters will be highly useful for the isolation of existing prob-

lems and in order to arrive at recommendations for their solution. As the populations and trade of the American countries increase, port problems will increase accordingly. It therefore comes urgent that existing and future problems be discussed through an exchange of ideas and experiences with the freedom which this Conference offers. It is also of great importance to effect a proper coordination of reports on this subject in order that the delegates will obtain a first-hand and uniform knowledge of conditions, developments, and types of administration and their comparative value.

2. *Port practices and regulations*

Although uniformity of port practices and regulations cannot be achieved where so many countries and such a variety of conditions exist, still there is an indicated need for discussion of methods for achieving the greatest uniformity, in principle possible to reduce to a minimum port rules and regulations, in order to assist the free flow of commerce. A port is attractive for shippers and shippers to the extent that its conditions are helpful.

3. *Terminal operation (including warehousing)*

There appears to be a tendency on the part of many ports to use waterfront facilities for storing cargo instead of recognizing that such facilities are a vital part of the continuous flow of cargo between land transportation and ocean transportation. Storing cargo for months, and even years in such facilities (frequently at just a portion of storage costs elsewhere) adds to port delays and congestion. The prudent concept in traffic control is to use such facilities for transit cargo only. Terminal operations include adequate planning and utilization of space, equipment, and labor with a view to reducing handling costs and cargo damage and losses. Much is to be achieved in the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and experiences about these operations.

4. *Cargo handling*

Because of the rapid technical developments in cargo-handling equipment and improvement in methods, this subject is always of the greatest importance in any discussion of the movement of merchandise. Such discussions by their very nature will cover all phases of the operation, including use of specialized gear, cargo containers, units, cargo pallets for handling and storage, and every approach to reduce time and costs in the physical movement of freight.

5. *Cargo-loss prevention*

Damage and loss of goods in shipment directly affect insurance rates and indirectly add to the

of all cargoes moving in the foreign trade of a nation. One Latin American country recently published a report to the effect that its economy at one time sustaining an annual loss of almost a million dollars owing to general damage alone. This subject requires constant attention and is a natural topic for exchange of ideas and experiences to study the problems involved.

Port congestion

Perhaps no single factor in the flow of commerce creates such a drain on the economy of a nation as the cost that accrues from congestion in ports, to mention the delays that it causes to industry awaiting materials and equipment essential to continuous operations. Despite the technical development in ship size, speed, and equipment, delay in ports offsets the benefits that should normally result from such progress. The ability of a port to operate efficiently with existing facilities, and to develop at the same pace as or slightly ahead of the rate of increase in the volume of traffic is a prerequisite to any growth of foreign trade. Conditions where cargo tonnages increase during a given period of time more rapidly than port capacity are disastrous. An exchange of views on inland storage, or storage away from the terminals but within the general area, should be very helpful in dealing with this problem. Conditions vary in the different ports, but a wholehearted discussion on experiences in meeting these problems and a coordination of this information will permit greater understanding of the subject.

Port modernization

This Conference offers a means of bringing together experts who will have at their disposal technical documents that will facilitate their review of advances in equipment and techniques in the modernization of ports and for the handling of cargoes and ships. The subsequent publication of documents of this Conference will offer a wealth of material for future guidance of member nations in the development of their ports and harbors.

Free-trade zones

The potential benefits of utilizing free-trade zones in bringing large shipments into a port for their distribution in smaller lots, or in additional manipulation or processing of goods for subsequent entry into domestic commerce or for re-export, are evident. By utilization of a free-trade zone, it may be possible, for example, for manufacturers to maintain adequate stocks without, or with a minimum of, customs requirements. Importers within the country could then draw upon these stocks according to their actual needs. The loss of time lost in waiting for shipments and in

arranging for financing and delivery could thus be reduced considerably. The Conference may be a means of making use of a wealth of knowledge and experience already accumulated in the American republics and other countries.

* * * * *

The Conference will not consider the following topics:

- I. Matters relative to coastal navigational aids; steamship rates; taxes and customs duties; exchange restrictions; ship designs; and national-defense subjects.
- II. Safety and maritime police (although they are related to ports and harbors).
- III. Oil pollution (since it is receiving particular study by the United Nations and certain international conferences at this time).
- IV. Uniformity and streamlining of consular and shipping documents.
- V. Hinterland transportation. (However, a discussion of the connection within the port area is of importance and is a part of the Agenda as now presented in topic 6.)

Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education⁵

NEW SEAT, DATE AND DRAFT REGULATIONS.—By a resolution approved on November 3, 1955, the Council of the OAS designated Lima, Peru, as the new seat of the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, which, previously, was to have been held in São Paulo, Brazil. The same resolution provided for the Meeting to convene during April 1956, on a date to be set in agreement with the Government of Peru.⁶

Also in this resolution the Council of the Organization requested the Committee on Inter-American Conferences to prepare a set of draft regulations for the afore-mentioned Meeting. The committee's resulting proposal

⁵ In the course of the preparations for this Meeting, it was known as the "Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education". It is now called the "Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education" to differentiate it from the First Conference of Ministers and Directors of Education of the American Republics, held in Panama, in 1943.

⁶ The text of the resolution appears on page 262.

was submitted to the Council, together with a report⁷ dated December 2, 1955, and transmitted to the governments of the member states through the following resolution, approved by the Council December 7:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING SEEN:

The report on the draft regulations of the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Representatives on the Council to transmit to their respective governments the draft regulations of the Second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, prepared by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences, to give them an opportunity to present their observations thereon.

2. To set the last meeting in January 1956 as the occasion for taking a decision concerning these draft regulations.

Inter-American Travel Congresses

DRAFT AGENDA AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SIXTH CONGRESS.—The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses, at its Special Meeting, held at the Pan American Union, November 2 and 3, 1955, drew up a preliminary draft agenda and preliminary draft regulations for the Sixth Travel Congress, to be held in San José, Costa Rica, from April 12 to 22, 1956.

Both documents were presented to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which, after studying them in Executive Committee, approved resolutions to submit the final drafts to the governments for consideration.

The texts of Resolutions 31/55 and 32/55, approved November 15, and December 15, 1955, respectively, are as follows:

WHEREAS:

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress is to be held in San José, Costa Rica, April 12-22, 1956; and

The Permanent Executive Committee of Inter-American Travel Congresses has submitted a preliminary draft agenda for the aforesaid Congress to the Council for consideration,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

To submit to the governments of the member states the attached draft agenda for the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress, in conformity with Article 94 of the Charter of the Organization requesting them to make, prior to January 5, 1956, any observations they deem pertinent.

WHEREAS:

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress is to be held in San José, Costa Rica, April 12-22, 1956;

The Permanent Executive Committee of Inter-American Travel Congresses has submitted preliminary draft regulations for the aforesaid Congress to the Council for consideration; and

The aforesaid preliminary draft was amended by the Executive Committee for the purpose of making the regulations of Specialized Conferences as uniform as possible,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

To submit to the governments of the member states the attached draft regulations for the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress, in conformity with Article 94 of the Charter of the Organization requesting them to make, prior to February 1, 1956, any observations they deem pertinent.

COMPOSITION OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES CALLED FOR IN THE ORGANIZATION PLAN OF THE CONGRESSES.—Resolution II of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress (Panama, 1954), recommended to the Organization of American States the establishment of the following Technical Committees of the Travel Congresses, called for in the Organization Plan of the Congresses: Committee on Research and Organization, Committee on Removal of Travel Barriers, Committee on Travel Plant, and Committee on Tourist Travel Promotion.⁸ The resolution also provided that the Technical Committees should be composed of representatives of each of the

⁷ Document C-i-290-E (Rev. 1), Pan American Union, December 7, 1955.

⁸ See Resolution I, of this Congress, *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 195.

countries nominated by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Congresses and confirmed by the OAS.

At its First Meeting, in Washington, June 15, 1955, the Permanent Executive Committee made recommendations concerning the membership of the Technical Committees.⁹ These were considered by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the regular meeting held September 19, 1955, where they were the subject of the following resolution (No. 23/55):

WHEREAS:

Resolution I of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress recommended that the Organization of American States establish the four Technical Committees provided for in the Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses and authorized the Permanent Executive Committee to offer its suggestions as to the membership of the aforesaid committees;

The Permanent Executive Committee, in Resolution XXXII approved at its First Meeting, proposed the membership and seats of these Technical Committees;

A number of the delegations to this Council have stated that their countries are interested in joining part of these Technical Committees; that in the past Canada has participated in the Inter-American Travel Congresses; and that it is necessary that the Technical Committees be given ample time to prepare their reports so that these can be studied by the Permanent Executive Committee and, subsequently, the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress, to be held in San José, Costa Rica, in April 1956,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the following membership for the four Technical Committees that are to carry out their activities until the meeting of the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress:

- a) *Committee on Research and Organization* (seat, Peru): Argentina, Bolivia, Haiti, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay;
- b) *Committee on the Removal of Travel Barriers* (seat, Argentina): Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the United States of America, and Venezuela;

c) *Committee on Travel Plant* (seat, United States of America): Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and the United States of America; and,

d) *Committee on Tourist-Travel Promotion* (seat, Mexico): Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, and the United States of America.

2. Countries that have not been designated as members of any of these committees and desire to participate in them may do so by means of a communication sent to the Council through their respective Representatives.

3. To request the Council of the Organization of American States to invite Canada to participate in the aforesaid Technical Committees, if it so desires.

PARTICIPATION OF CANADA IN THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES.—In view of the request contained in paragraph three of the resolution printed above, the Council of the Organization approved the following resolution at the meeting held on November 3, 1955:

WHEREAS:

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has requested the Council of the Organization to invite the Government of Canada to participate, if it so desires, in the Technical Committees that are to act until the meeting of the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress;

The Government of Canada has in the past participated in the Inter-American Travel Congresses; and

The Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses provides that the representatives appointed by the governments of the American countries shall be entitled to voice and vote at the Congresses and in the Technical Committees,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To authorize the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to invite, in the name of the Organization of American States, the Government of Canada to participate, if it so desires, in the Technical Committees that are to act until the meeting of the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress.

2. To transmit this resolution to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for appropriate action.

FIRST MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL PLANT.—The First Meeting of the Technical Committee on Travel Plant of the Inter-American Travel Congresses was held in the Pan American Union building, Washington, D.C., from December 12 to 16, 1955.

Attending this meeting were the representatives of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, and the United States. Also present were official observers appointed by the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay, the Permanent Secretary of the Travel Congresses, and special observers representing international organizations that maintain cooperative relations with the Organization of American States. Mr. H. H. Kelly, Delegate of the United States, was Chairman of the Committee, in accordance with the stipulation of the Organization Plan of the Travel Congresses that the delegate of the host country be so designated.

The Technical Committee adopted the following decisions, which are quoted from the report of the Meeting:

1. *Facilities and incentives for the development of the hotel industry*

The delegations present made brief statements which, collectively, stressed the importance of good hotel accommodations in the development of tourism and its beneficial effects on economic and social progress. It was emphasized that, while there has been a decided improvement in the general hotel situation, much remains to be done to meet current needs in certain places and to prepare for the anticipated increase in tourist travel among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The Committee agreed that a special effort should be put forth in the American countries to solve these problems, and that this can best be accomplished by the hotel industry with the full-cooperation of government agencies, business organizations, and civic groups.

2. *Facts and figures on existing tourist accommodations; present capacity and plans for expansion and improvement; classification of lodging establishments*

The Committee determined that it would be desirable to obtain current information on existing hotel accommodations in Latin America, by countries, with particular reference to number of hotels, establishments, their classification, total number of rooms, average annual occupancy, hotels under construction, outstanding problems hindering construction of new hotels, and the respective jurisdictions for establishing sanitary requirements. Accordingly, the Committee authorized the immediate issuance to the member governments of the questionnaire contained in Appendix 4 to this report, and suggested that the governments obtain the collaboration of their national hotel associations, if deemed advisable. The said questionnaire shall be circulated by the Permanent Secretariat and the results, duly tabulated, shall be submitted to the Permanent Executive Committee and to the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress.

In reaching the above decision the Committee recognized the difficulty and complexity of establishing, from information now available, an acceptable uniform formula for defining the various categories of hotels, such as de luxe, first class, second class, etc. As a guide to future consideration of this subject, the Committee included in the questionnaire a request for information from each country as to the present standards, if any, which it employs in classifying hotels.

The Committee took note of the existence of various sources of information on hotels now available, particularly those listed in Appendix 3.

3. *Facilities and incentives provided by the governments: customs facilities, hotel credit, subsidies, exchange of specialized personnel,*

a) The Committee expressed satisfaction at the helpful action taken by various governments to facilitate the construction and expansion of hotel establishments. Some of the measures taken include customs facilities on importation of materials and equipment, admission of expert personnel from other countries for reasonable periods (including work permits if necessary), national hotel credit to provide long-term loans at low rates of interest, special subsidies, and others. The Committee supported these policies and urged that they be continued and expanded by the American governments.

b) Considering the importance of hotel enterprises to the development of travel and the special interest of tourism as one of the bases for strengthening the national economies, and with the purpose of encouraging private investment in lodging establishments, the Committee agreed to recom-

and to the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress that it suggest to the governments of the member countries that they study the possibility, in accordance with their legislation, of considering hotel enterprises as an industry and therefore entitled to such facilities and privileges as are enjoyed by other industries which operate for the benefit of the country.

Health, sanitation, water and food problems
The Committee stressed the importance of protecting the health of travelers and noted with satisfaction the remarkable progress in public health made in all American republics in recent years. The Committee decided:

a) To urge special consideration by the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress of health and sanitary conditions in hotels and restaurants;
b) To invite the national public health services of the American states and interested nongovernmental organizations to prepare papers on this subject for the Sixth Travel Congress, giving particular attention to suggestions on minimum standards for health and sanitary requirements in above-mentioned establishments;

c) To emphasize the active interest of national tourist promotion agencies in the adoption and maintenance of proper health and sanitary standards;

d) To include an item in the questionnaire relative to facts and figures on hotel accommodations, mentioned above, requesting information from the national, state, or local authorities which exercise jurisdiction over health and sanitary conditions in hotels and restaurants; and

e) To suggest to the national hotel associations the advisability of employing competent sanitary engineers to inspect their affiliated establishments and submit recommendations for improvement of conditions if necessary.

Special problems connected with the Pan American Highway System; possibilities for the establishment of motels and trailer camps in Latin America

The Committee took note of the intensive construction operations now under way for completion of the Inter-American Highway from Guayaquil to Panama inclusive, with the possibility that this sector of the Pan American Highway System may be opened to through traffic within the next three or four years. It is advisable, therefore, that early action be taken to provide adequate safe lodging and other facilities along the route, such as service stations, motels, trailer camps, restaurants, water supply, parking facilities, access to places of interest to tourists, and

preparation and distribution of road maps. The Committee felt that these plans should also include provision for construction of landing strips for private aircraft and other similar installations. To accomplish these objectives promptly, the cooperation of the hotel industry, established automobile clubs, and other interested groups was deemed essential.

The Committee also expressed its satisfaction at the intensive efforts of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses in connection with plans for a survey of the Darien region in Panama and adjacent areas in Colombia, to determine a practical route for that section of the Pan American Highway as a definitive overland link between North, Central, and South America. Early planning for the establishment of services along the highway in South America was also deemed advisable.

6. *Financing: investment possibilities for domestic and foreign capital in the building or expansion of hotel establishments*

The Committee recognized the basic need for additional capital, from all sources available, for the building or expansion of hotel establishments. A thorough study is now needed of the possible sources of capital, including private resources, both domestic and foreign, as well as government funds. Other factors to be considered would be establishment of favorable conditions for private investment and study of the potential development of the tourist trade in the respective areas.

A working group composed of representatives of the Dominican Republic, as Chairman, Argentina, Mexico, and the United States was authorized to undertake the study of this problem and was requested to submit a report at the earliest possible time. The Permanent Secretariat was requested to assemble whatever preliminary data are available and to arrange for a meeting of the working group upon instructions of its chairman.

7. *Supplementary lodging facilities*

The Committee recognized the desirability of having available information in each country on properly inspected rooming houses and private homes supplying supplementary accommodations for tourists, and recommended that the appropriate agencies maintain lists of such accommodations and make them readily available to arriving travelers.

8. *Organization of national hotel associations*

The Committee called attention to repeated resolutions adopted by the Inter-American Travel Congresses, urging the organization of national

hotel associations and their affiliation with the Inter-American Hotel Association. The Committee felt that this is a highly desirable objective and urged action to this effect by hotel interests in all countries where such associations do not now exist. The cooperation of national travel promotion agencies also was warmly recommended.

9. *Hotel training schools: scholarships, etc.*

The Committee discussed the need for hotel training facilities in the various countries and the desirability of developing scholarship programs in the hotel field. The Committee decided:

a) To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to assemble all available information on hotel training schools now in operation, for possible use in countries which do not have such schools, and with the ultimate objective of attaining a desirable degree of uniformity in training programs and methods throughout the Western Hemisphere;

b) To invite the Mexican delegation to prepare a special paper for the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress on the organization, operation, and results to date of their recently established hotel training school; and

c) To take note of the special opportunities for technical assistance which may be available under the international cooperation program of the United States Government.

10. *Adequate regulation of lodging facilities*

The Committee, realizing the complexity of this problem because of the large number of local jurisdictions which play a part in the regulation of lodging facilities, felt that it would be useful to study in the future the possibility of suggesting certain standards, and instructed the Permanent Secretariat to assemble any pertinent data available on the subject.

11. *Other matters*

a) *International travel statistics.* The Committee felt that it is important, particularly in planning the construction or expansion of hotel and similar facilities, that minimum uniform statistical data on international tourist travel be collected and kept up to date in the various countries. Although this falls within the terms of reference assigned to the Technical Committee on Research and Organization which is to meet in Lima, Peru, the special interest of the hotel industry requires that the Committee on Travel Plant offer its own views on the subject. The Committee consequently designated Mexico to act as rapporteur, with the aid of the Permanent Secretariat, to prepare a draft report for consideration by this Committee, with recommendations to the Committee on Research and Organization.

b) *Hotels and travel agencies.* The Committee discussed the question of effective business relationships between hotels and travel agencies. It decided to take particular note of the *Standard of Business Relationship Developed Jointly and Endorsed by the American Hotel Association and the American Society of Travel Agents, Inc.* (Appendix 6).

The Committee commended these efforts to improve business relationships in an important segment of the travel field in the United States and recommended that similar action be favorably considered in other countries.

c) *Name of the committee.* It was decided to note of the desirability of choosing a more appropriate word than "equipamiento" in the Spanish name of the Committee on Travel Plant and recommended that the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress give consideration to this matter.

d) *Next meeting of committee.* It was decided to hold the second meeting of the Technical Committee on Travel Plant at Washington, D. C., San José, Costa Rica, immediately preceding the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress in April, 1956. The Chairman was authorized to appoint additional working groups or rapporteurs, if necessary, to prepare for the second meeting.

Pan American Highway Congresses

FIRST MEETING OF THE DARIEN SUBCOMMITTEE.—The Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses, at its First Meeting (Mexico City, February 21–28, 1955), approved Resolution II, on the "Expedition of Technical Experts to Darien and Adjacent Areas of Colombia", which provided for the immediate establishment of a Darien Subcommittee composed of experts appointed by the Governments of Panama, Colombia, and the United States.

The Darien Subcommittee held its First Meeting in Panama City, August 25–27, 1955. The Meeting was attended by the delegates of the three countries listed above, and advisers from Mexico and Peru, and observers from several international institutions.

As a result of its discussions in the five working sessions, the Subcommittee adopted the following resolutions:

I

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PERMANENT OFFICE OF THE Darien Subcommittee

RESOLVES:

- To establish a permanent Office for the Darien Subcommittee, with headquarters in Panama, the functions of which shall be as follows:
- a) It shall make known, through the Permanent Committee, the resolutions of the Subcommittee.
- b) It shall obtain, with the assistance of the Governments of Colombia, Panama, and the United States, all the photogrammetric or other data that it has been possible to compile on the terrain of Darien and adjacent areas in order to select a practical route for the Pan American Highway between Panama and Colombia.
- c) It shall serve as the coordinating agency for preliminary explorations and for the formal expedition referred to in Resolution II of the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress and Resolution II of the First Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of those Congresses.

The Office of the Subcommittee shall be composed of three technical experts: one provided by the United States, one provided by Panama, and one provided by Colombia. The representative of Panama shall serve as Chairman of the Subcommittee.

The three member countries of the Subcommittee shall provide the necessary technical experts and assistants to carry out the work of the committee.

Each country shall pay the salaries, living travel expenses and incidentals of its representative and of any staff assistants that it proposes.

The Government of Panama shall immediately be requested to provide the necessary facilities for the installation and operation of the Office and local transportation facilities.

The activities of the Subcommittee shall be governed by the resolutions adopted by the Congresses and the Permanent Executive Committee.

The Office of the Subcommittee shall be maintained until the meeting of the Seventh Pan American Highway Congress, which is to be held in Panama in 1957. It shall make a full technical economic report on the results of its work to the Congress, and present, through the Permanent Executive Committee, pertinent recommendations on the construction of the Pan American Highway between Panama and Colombia.

II

DATE OF THE EXPEDITION OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS

The Darien Subcommittee

RESOLVES:

To take the necessary measures to enable the expedition of technical experts to Darien and adjacent areas to leave by January 15, 1956, at the latest.

III

NATURE OF THE EXPEDITION

The Darien Subcommittee

RESOLVES:

To direct that the expedition be organized with the necessary facilities not only for studying and making recommendations as to the route of the highway, but also for making surveys with a view to estimating the natural resources of the area that the said highway is to serve.

IV

CONTINUATION OF STUDIES

The Darien Subcommittee

RESOLVES:

To continue, insofar as is feasible, the activities leading to the drafting of the final studies of the route that is considered to be the most suitable.

V

PRELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATES

WHEREAS:

The Expedition of Technical Experts will require the participation not only of highway engineers but also of geologists, agronomists, specialists in forest resources, mineralogists, and other technical experts, in addition to the auxiliary personnel;

The contribution of the technical personnel provided by the governments of Colombia, Panama, the United States, and other countries should nevertheless reduce the cost;

It will be necessary to survey and study approximately 1,000 kilometers of alternate routes in Panama and Colombia and pay the expenses of the Expedition through the 1956 dry season;

It will be necessary to carry out preliminary explorations, especially in the swampy and less-known areas, thereby increasing the cost of the survey and of the study;

In order to study the natural resources of the area served by the highway, it will be necessary to explore between 10,000 and 16,000 square kilometers during the dry season, a task that will

make it necessary to divide the Expedition into teams composed of the requisite technical and auxiliary personnel;

A part of the staff should remain at the service of the Subcommittee for a reasonable period after the Expedition is over, in order to bring together data and prepare the relevant reports;

It will be necessary to carry out special aerophotographic studies in specific places where there are many problems and on which no aerophotographic data are available;

While the hazardous nature of the work makes it impossible to make definite budget estimates, nevertheless, as a result of the present discussions, enough background information is available to fix tentative preliminary budget estimates, adjusted as far as possible to actual needs; and

The amount of these preliminary budget estimates will vary considerably if government agencies of Colombia, Panama, and the United States cooperate in the matter of medical services, patrols and transportation, food, radio communications, and equipment,

The Darien Subcommittee

RESOLVES:

1. To set the total cost of the Expedition and of the study at the amount of 400,000 balboas (four hundred thousand dollars).

2. To set the total cost of the Expedition and of the study at the amount of 260,000 balboas (two hundred and sixty thousand dollars), obtaining the same results as from the budget estimates set forth in paragraph (1), if the cooperation of the government agencies of Colombia, Panama, and the United States, referred to in the last paragraph of the preamble of this resolution is obtained.

3. To make as urgent a request as possible, through the appropriate channels, for the cooperation of the government agencies of Colombia, Panama, and the United States, so that the budget may be reduced to the figure set forth in paragraph (2) of this resolution.

VI

FINANCING

The Darien Subcommittee

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the offer made by the three governments members of the Subcommittee, under Resolution II of the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress, to the effect that those governments will, to the extent of their ability, provide all the facilities in their power to see that the study and the Expedition to Darien and adjacent areas will

be carried out on the scale indicated in the resolutions adopted by the Subcommittee.

2. To request, in fulfillment of the preceding paragraph, the representatives of the three member countries of the Subcommittee to take up with their respective governments the matter of contributing the greatest possible amount of material needed to carry out both the study of the Expedition to Darien and adjacent areas, data, material, and resources obtained to be centralized under the Chairman of the Subcommittee and the Central Office in Panama City. The representatives are urged to proceed with their negotiations so that the Expedition can leave on the date set.

3. To request the Permanent Executive Committee, with headquarters in Mexico City, to negotiate for the collaboration offered by various countries during the meeting of the Sixth Congress in Caracas, extending the requested collaboration to the other countries members of the Organization of American States, so that all of them may cooperate in the problem of exploration of Darien. The Chairman of the Subcommittee will come to an agreement with the Chairman of the Permanent Executive Committee in this matter.

FIRST MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT HIGHWAY AGENCIES.—This Committee, established in accordance with the terms of the Organization Plan of the Pan American Highway Congresses, held its First Meeting in Lima, Peru, during the period September 19–24, 1955. Attending were the delegates of Argentina, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela, as well as representatives of the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, the International Road Federation, and the Peruvian Highway Association.

In addition to the formal opening and closing meetings, the Committee held three plenary sessions, on September 20, 21, and 24.

At the meeting of the 20th the delegates reported on the organization of the office highway departments of their respective

countries and on the work being done for highway construction. The next day the Committee proceeded to the appointment of subcommittees A, B, and C, instructing them to study the proposals and work up recommendations on matters of a technical, financial, and administrative nature, respectively. At the last plenary session, held on September 24, the Committee considered the recommendations made by the Subcommittees as to the documents to be sent to the Permanent Executive Committee and to the Permanent Secretariat for final coordination, and ultimate presentation to the Seventh Pan American Highway Congress.

As a result of the work described, the Technical Committee approved seven recommendations.

Recommendation I suggested the introduction of a system, in countries which do not have it, of charging the cost of depreciation, replacements, and repairs of mechanical equipment used, to the individual project, thereby facilitating replacement and acquisition of new equipment.

In Recommendation II the Committee proposed that the Technical Committee of Experts on Financing study the problem of the lack of available foreign exchange, in certain countries, for the purchase of mechanical equipment for highway work.

Recommendation III set forth a procedure for the exchange of information on standards, specifications, and plans, for the purpose of presenting a study to the Seventh Pan American Highway Congress.

Recommendations IV and V dealt with the preparation of draft legislation on highway matters and the basic organization of highway ministries or bureaus.

Lastly, Recommendations VI and VII reiterated several resolutions of the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress and recommended that the Permanent Secretariat of the Congresses request each country to have its delegates to forthcoming meetings of the Technical Committees of Experts bring to the meetings a prepared report on the progress made in carrying out the decisions of the Congresses.

Inter-American Specialized Organization

Pan American Sanitary Organization

TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This Meeting, called by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, was held in Washington, D. C., from September 6 to 8, 1955.

The Meeting was attended by the Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay, and the United States. Also present were Dr. Fred L. Soper, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and *ex officio* member of the Committee; Dr. Miguel E. Bustamante, Secretary General of the Bureau, as Secretary of the Committee; and other high officials of PASB. Observers were sent by the Governments of the Dominican Republic, France, and the United Kingdom.

On September 6, at the first plenary session, Dr. Frederick J. Brady, of the United States, and Dr. Jorge Jiménez Gandica, of Colombia, were elected Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively.

As a result of the four plenary sessions held, the Executive Committee approved four resolutions on the following topics:

I. Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the World Health Organization for the Region of the Americas, for the Year 1957

II. Regional Programs To Be Financed with Funds of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance

III. Meetings of the Governing Bodies of the Pan American Sanitary Organization Held away from Headquarters

IV. National Meetings on Public Health

Resolutions I and II included two draft resolutions to be approved by the Directing Council. Both texts were accepted by the Directing Council and passed as Resolutions

xv and xvi of its Eighth Meeting. (To appear on page 280 of this issue.)

Resolution III approved a model agreement to be concluded between the American Sanitary Bureau and the governments of each of the meetings of governing bodies of the Pan American Sanitary Organization to be held away from headquarters of the Organization.

Resolution IV recommended that member countries of the Organization and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau advise notice of the date, place, and topics of national public-health meetings, so that the Bureau may lend the necessary technical operation and notify other member countries which have similar problems and would be interested in participating in such meetings.

EIGHTH MEETING OF THE DIRECTING COUNCIL.—The Eighth Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization (Seventh Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization), was held in Washington, D. C., September 9 to 21, 1955.

Attending the Meeting were the Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela. Observers attended from Canada, the Organization of American States, the United Nations and some of its Specialized Agencies, and many nongovernmental medical and public-health organizations.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau was represented by its Director, Dr. Fred L. Soper, a member *ex officio* of the Council.

in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, elections were held for Chairman and Vice Chairmen, with the following results: Chairman, Dr. Héctor A. Coll, of Argentina; and Vice Chairmen, Dr. Juan Allod Paredes, of El Salvador, and Dr. Fernando Henao Mejía, of Colombia.

During the tenth and eleventh plenary meetings the Representatives presented oral reports on the malaria-eradication programs in their respective countries. The Secretariat then distributed to the Representatives written reports on the same subject, presented by various countries.

The Directing Council devoted September 19 and 20 to technical discussions on the following topics: "Methods for Improving Training of Public-health Personnel" and "Medical Care in Rural Areas".

As a result of its deliberations the Directing Council approved the following resolutions:

I

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED the Annual Report (Document CD8/17), presented by Dr. Alberto Bissot, Representative of Panama, on behalf of the members of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth meetings of the Executive Committee and on his behalf, as Chairman of the Twenty-fifth meeting of the Committee,

RESOLVES:

To approve the Annual Report of the Executive Committee and to express its satisfaction at the work accomplished, extending its congratulations to the Representative of Panama.

II

STATUS OF THE COLLECTION OF QUOTA CONTRIBUTIONS

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED the report on the collection of quota contributions (Document CD8/16), reflecting the status of contributions outstanding as of 7 September 1955; and

BEARING IN MIND Resolution X of the Fourth Pan American Sanitary Conference, which

states that delays in the receipt of quota contributions limit the development of long-range programs to be undertaken in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

To take note of the report on the collection of quota contributions (Document CD8/16).

III

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED Document CD8/15, presented by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and considering the suggestions made on the Fellowship Program by several of the member governments as well as the views expressed during the discussion on this topic,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the aforesaid document.
2. To recommend to the Director that he continue to study the comments made by the member governments on the Fellowship Program of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, giving special attention to those on: a) fellowship stipends; b) the need for allowing a period of preliminary study and orientation for fellowship recipients who do not have a command of the language in which they are to pursue their studies; and c) the need for establishing more definitely the commitments of the member governments with respect to utilization of the services of the fellowship recipients upon completion of their studies.

3. To request the Director to report on this matter to the Directing Council at its next meeting.

4. To recommend to the member governments the advisability of making provision for officers in their employ who are studying under fellowships to retain the salaries and privileges pertaining to the positions they occupy.

IV

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED the Annual Report of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the World Health Organization for the Americas, for 1954 (Official Document No. 11),

RESOLVES:

To approve the Report of the Director and to express its congratulations to him and to the staff of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

V

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
AND REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL
AUDITOR FOR 1954

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED the Financial Report of the Director and Report of the External Auditor for 1954 (Document CE25/4); and

NOTING that the Executive Committee approved the aforesaid reports at its Twenty-fifth Meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Financial Report of the Director and Report of the External Auditor for 1954.

2. To congratulate the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and his associates on the financial policies reflected in his report.

VI

MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNING BODIES OF THE
PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION
HELD AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED Resolution III adopted at the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee with respect to meetings of the governing bodies of the Pan American Sanitary Organization held away from headquarters,

RESOLVES:

To take note of Resolution III approved by the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee with respect to meetings of the governing bodies of the Pan American Sanitary Organization held away from headquarters.

VII

PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSIS CENTER

The Directing Council,

CONSIDERING the importance of establishing a Pan American Zoonosis Center,

RESOLVES:

To authorize the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to take appropriate measures so that the Pan American Zoonosis Center may receive, at the earliest possible date, the funds required for its operation.

VIII

ELECTION OF THREE MEMBER COUNTRIES
TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Directing Council,

CONSIDERING that the election of three member governments to membership on the Executive Committee took place pursuant to Article 13-A of

the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization; and

CONSIDERING that the Governments of Bolivia, Cuba, and Nicaragua were duly elected at the seventh plenary session, in accordance with Articles 32 and 34 of the Rules of Procedure,

RESOLVES:

To declare elected the Governments of Bolivia, Cuba, and Nicaragua to membership, for a period of three years, on the Executive Committee of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

IX

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF BRAZIL, HAITI, AND PANAMA

The Directing Council,

CONSIDERING that, by virtue of Article 13 of the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, the terms of office of the Governments of Brazil, Haiti, and Panama on the Executive Committee have expired,

RESOLVES:

To extend its thanks and congratulations to the Representatives of Brazil, Haiti, and Panama for their collaboration in the Executive Committee and for their valuable contribution to the programming and success of the work of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

X

PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN
SANITARY ORGANIZATION FOR 1956

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED and discussed Documents CE25/2 and Corrigendum and CE25/27, Rev. 1, together with Official Document No. 12,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1956 contained in Documents CE25/2 and Corrigendum and CE25/27, Rev. 1, and in Official Document No. 12.

2. To appropriate for the financial year 1956 an amount of \$2,200,000 as follows:

Purpose of Appropriation

Part I	Pan American Sanitary Organization	\$ 168,000
Part II	Pan American Sanitary Bureau—Headquarters	963,000
Part III	Pan American Sanitary Bureau—Field and Other Programs	1,067,000
Total—All Parts		\$2,200,000

Contributions on behalf of the territories of France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.....	\$22,532	
Estimated miscellaneous income.....	77,468	100,000
Total for assessment.....	<u>\$2,100,000</u>	

Amounts not exceeding the appropriations provided under paragraph 2 shall be available for the payment of obligations in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the Bureau incurred during the period 1 January to 31 December 1956, inclusive.

The appropriations as noted above shall be financed by contributions from member governments according to Article 60 of the Pan American Sanitary Code; from contributions on behalf of territories of France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom according to Resolutions xv and xvi of the Fifth Meeting of the Directing Council; from miscellaneous income accruing to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

The Director is authorized to transfer credits between parts of the budget, provided that such transfers of credits between parts as are made shall not exceed 10 per cent of the part from which the credit is transferred. Transfers of credits between parts of the budget in excess of 10 per cent shall be made with the concurrence of the Executive Committee. All transfers of budget credits shall be reported to the Directing Council.

XI

LOCAL PROGRAMS WITHIN COUNTRIES

The Directing Council,
CONSIDERING the fact that many countries need direct international aid so that they may organize and strengthen their health administrations and assume their own responsibilities for the execution of continental programs,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Director of the Bureau, the Regional Director of the WHO, and to the Executive Committee that, in the preparation of the proposed programs and budgets of the Organization, they continue to bear in mind the advisability of carrying out local programs in the countries that need and desire such programs.

XII

EMERGENCY REVOLVING FUND

The Directing Council,
HAVING EXAMINED the report on the use of the

Emergency Revolving Fund in 1954, presented by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee (Document CE25/22),

RESOLVES:

To take note of the fact that the Emergency Revolving Fund has been restored to the authorized level of \$50,000 through the reimbursement of the cost of the emergency assistance.

XIII

PROPORTIONATE PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET FUNDS

The Directing Council,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the report presented by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau on the proportionate program distribution of budget funds, 1951-54 (Document CE25/10 and Corrigendum); and

CONSIDERING that the afore-mentioned report fully complies with Resolution I adopted at the Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee,

RESOLVES:

To take note of the report on proportionate program distribution of budget funds, 1951-54 (Document CE25/10 and Corrigendum), and to congratulate the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau on the presentation and contents of the report.

XIV

UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE FUNDS

The Directing Council,

HAVING STUDIED the report of the Director regarding the total available funds of the Bureau as of 31 December 1954, amounting to \$273,593.75, an unusual surplus that cannot be expected in the future, owing to the low amount of outstanding quota arrearages;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the proposals of the Director to the effect that, of the aforesaid amount, \$173,593.75 be utilized for the establishment of a Building Reserve Fund, for the installation of a new elevator at Headquarters, and for an increase in the allocation for the antimalaria campaign;

BEARING IN MIND Resolution XLIII of the Fourteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference, which authorized the Director to apply \$100,000 of the existing surplus to antimalaria activities, and the fact that the malaria problem, whose definitive solution demands concerted action on the part of all agencies and organizations interested in the welfare of the Hemisphere, merits

prior attention over the other public-health problems; and

NOTING the recommendations contained in Resolution v adopted by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-fifth Meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the recommendations of the Director, concurred in by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-fifth Meeting, regarding: the establishment of a Building Reserve Fund in an initial amount of \$100,000; the installation of a new elevator in one of the Headquarters buildings at a cost of \$19,000; and an increase in the allocation for the antimalaria campaign in the amount of \$54,593.75, plus any savings that may be realized from the installation of the elevator.

2. To authorize the Director to utilize as much of the Building Reserve Fund referred to in the foregoing paragraph as may be required in the event that additional funds should be necessary for the intensification of the malaria-eradication program.

XV

PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION FOR THE REGION OF THE AMERICAS FOR THE YEAR 1957

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED Official Document No. 12, submitted by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and containing the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the World Health Organization for the Region of the Americas for the Year 1957;

BEARING IN MIND that the Proposed Program and Budget of the Region of the Americas is submitted to the Directing Council, as Regional Committee of the World Health Organization, for review and submittal to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, for consideration in drafting his budget for 1957; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1957 is a provisional draft that will serve as the basis for the preparation of the Proposed Program and Budget to be submitted by the Director to the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee for review and revision, and to the Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization in 1956 for approval,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the transmittal of the Proposed

Program and Budget of the World Health Organization for the Region of the Americas for 1957 and to request the Regional Director to transmit it to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, so that he may take it into consideration when preparing the who budget for 1957.

2. To take note of the preliminary draft of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1957.

3. To express to the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau its satisfaction at the format of the document.

XVI

REGIONAL PROGRAMS TO BE FINANCED WITH FUNDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Directing Council,

HAVING STUDIED the Proposed Program and Budget of the World Health Organization for the Region of the Americas for 1957 (Official Document No. 12), including those activities that are proposed to carry out with funds of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance; and

HAVING NOTED that the proposed program includes certain projects of a regional character that will require a regional request to support their submittal to the Technical Assistance Bureau,

RESOLVES:
To endorse the regional projects shown in Official Document No. 12 of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and to authorize the Director to submit these projects to be financed under the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance in the years 1956 and/or 1957.

XVII

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED Document CD8/36, "Conditions of Employment of Regular and Probationary Personnel in the Pan American Sanitary Organization/World Health Organization"; and

CONSIDERING the provisions of Article 103 of the Staff Rules,

RESOLVES:

To take note of Document CD8/36 and to transmit it to the Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee for study, with the express recommendation that the Committee give it special attention and consider the advisability of establishing a subcommittee charged with examining the conditions of employment of regular and project personnel.

XVIII

GENERAL PROGRAM OF WORK DURING
THE PERIOD 1957-1960

The Directing Council,
CONSIDERING that paragraph 1 of Resolution III
approved by the Council at its Seventh Meeting
sets forth guiding principles and suitable methods
for the development of a plan of long-range public
health programs;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution I of the
Thirteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference,
which requires that the Pan American Sanitary
Bureau consider itself responsible only for those
programs or recommendations that are supported
by budgetary funds;

HAVING IN MIND the recommendation adopted
by the Eighth World Health Assembly in Resolu-
tion 10, paragraph 2; and

HAVING EXAMINED Document CD8/12 pre-
pared by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau,
RESOLVES:

1. To adopt the Program of Work indicated
in Document CD8/12, which sets forth the general
standards for the preparation of the detailed annual
programs for the Region of the Americas
during the period 1957-60.

2. To reaffirm the principles and methods
approved in Resolution III, paragraph 1, of the
Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council, with
respect to the plan of long-range public health
programs.

3. To recommend to the member countries
which have not yet done so, that they prepare,
by the year 1956 if possible, national plans for
public-health work for the period 1957-60, inform-
ing the Director of the Pan American Sanitary
Bureau of such plans so that he may prepare
suitable proposed annual programs and budgets
for the period 1957-60.

XIX

RULES FOR TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS AT
DIRECTING COUNCIL MEETINGS

The Directing Council,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution XI approved
by the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive
Committee,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Rules for Technical Discussions
in Document CD8/85).

XX

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE DIRECTING COUNCIL

The Directing Council,

CONSIDERING that diverse interpretations as

to the scope of certain articles in its Rules of
Procedure have arisen during the meeting,
RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Director that he re-
quest the opinion of a legal adviser on the problem
of the two-thirds majority, with the count of
abstentions, as well as on the question of a quorum
and that of the instances in which the two-thirds
majority is required; and that he present this
opinion to the Executive Committee for study.

2. That the Executive Committee submit to the
Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council such
recommendations with respect to these problems
as it deems pertinent.

XXI

TOPIC FOR TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS DURING THE
NINTH MEETING OF THE DIRECTING COUNCIL

The Directing Council,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the provisions of Arti-
cles 1, 2, and 3 of the Rules for Technical Discus-
sion at Directing Council Meetings,

RESOLVES:

To select for the technical discussions to be
held during the Ninth Meeting of the Directing
Council, Eighth Meeting of the Regional Com-
mittee of the World Organization, the topic
"Methods for the Preparation of National Public-
health Plans".

XXII

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHO ASSEMBLY AND
EXECUTIVE BOARD OF INTEREST TO
THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE AMERICAS

The Directing Council,

HAVING SEEN Document CD8/11, in which the
Director of the Bureau, at the request of the
Director-General of the World Health Organi-
zation, brought Resolutions WHA8.10, WHA8.12,
WHA8.13, WHA8.20, WHA8.30, WHA8.32, WHA-
8.38, and EB16.R16 to the attention of the Re-
gional Committee for the Americas,

RESOLVES:

To take note of Document CD8/11 and its
Annex.

XXIII

PLACE OF THE TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH
MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND
THE NINTH MEETING OF THE
DIRECTING COUNCIL

The Directing Council,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution IX of the
Thirteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference,

RESOLVES:

To select Guatemala as the place of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Meetings of the Executive Committee and the Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council, Eighth Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas.

XXIV

TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS

The Directing Council,

HAVING EXAMINED the reports presented by the rapporteurs of the technical discussions held at this Meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the reports on the technical discussions, expressing its satisfaction at the manner in which the discussions were conducted and on the accuracy with which the reports have interpreted them, and to transmit these reports to the Executive Committee for whatever action it may deem advisable.

2. To recommend to the Director of the Bureau that he give the above-mentioned reports the widest possible distribution.

XXV

VOTE OF THANKS

The Directing Council wishes to express its appreciation to the secretariat staff of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the efficiency and conscientiousness it has shown in the performance of its duties, thus contributing in large measure to the great success of this Meeting.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—On September 21, 1955, the Executive Committee of the Pan American Sanitary Organization held its Twenty-seventh Meeting, in Washington, D. C. In conformity with Resolutions VIII and IX, approved by the Directing Council at its Eighth Meeting,¹ the Committee, for this Meeting, was composed of the Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and the United States. Observers attended from El Salvador, the Netherlands, and the United Nations and its Technical Assistance Board. Dr. Fred L. Soper, Dr. Carlos Luis González, and Dr.

Miguel E. Bustamente, Director, Assistant Director, and Secretary General, respectively, of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, also attended.

Dr. Jorge Jiménez Gandica, of Colombia, and Dr. Manuel Antonio Sánchez Vigil, of Nicaragua, were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively.

The Committee approved the following resolutions:

I

LOCAL PROGRAMS WITHIN COUNTRIES

The Executive Committee,

HAVING EXAMINED Resolution XI approved at the Eighth Meeting of the Directing Council,

RESOLVES:

To take note of Resolution XI approved at the Eighth Meeting of the Directing Council, which recommends to the Director of the Bureau, Regional Director of who, and to the Executive Committee that, in the preparation of the proposed programs and budgets of the Organization, they continue to bear in mind the advisability of carrying out local programs in the countries that need and desire such programs.

II

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

The Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING that the Director has indicated that a disparity exists in the conditions of employment of regular and project staff members,

NOTING the recommendation made at the Eighth Meeting of the Directing Council in Resolution XVII, to the effect that this matter be given special attention and that this Committee establish a subcommittee charged with examining the conditions of employment of regular and project personnel; and

RECOGNIZING that the change made by the Director in the first sentence of the last paragraph of Staff Rule 1140.1 will remedy the existing situation of dual entitlements for regular staff members serving on projects,

RESOLVES:

1. To confirm, as a temporary measure, the following change made by the Director in the first sentence of the last paragraph of Staff Rule 1140.1:

When a staff member is transferred from project duty from another activity, he shall

¹ See page 278.

continue to receive the entitlements of a regular staff member and shall not receive any additional entitlements under the provisions of Rules 245, 260, 265, and 810(e).

2. To designate one of its members as Rapporteur to study Document CE27/1 and other related material and issue a report on the matter, transmitting it sufficiently in advance so that the Bureau may forward it to the members of the Executive Committee one month prior to the date of the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

III

SIGNATION OF A RAPPOREUR FOR THE TOPIC: "CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL"

The Executive Committee,
BEARING IN MIND Resolution II, paragraph 2, adopted at the present meeting,
RESOLVES:

To designate the Representative of the United States of America, Dr. Frederick J. Brady, as Rapporteur to study Document CE27/1 and other related material and issue a report, transmitting it sufficiently in advance so that the Bureau may forward it to the members of the Executive Committee one month prior to the date of the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

IV

REPORTS ON THE TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS

The Executive Committee,
HAVING EXAMINED Resolution XXIV approved the Eighth Meeting of the Directing Council,
RESOLVES:

1. To take note of Resolution XXIV approved the Eighth Meeting of the Directing Council and to express its satisfaction at the success of the technical discussions, as an activity of the Directing Council program.
2. To recommend that the Director of the Bureau, when preparing the program of sessions for future meetings of the Directing Council, fix a date for the technical discussions that shall fall approximately midway in the course of the meeting.

V

DATE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee,
BEARING IN MIND Article 7 of the Rules of Procedure,

RESOLVES:

To authorize the Chairman of the Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee and the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to fix by common agreement the date of the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

ADJUSTMENTS IN THE BUDGET FOR 1955-1956.—On June 3, 1955, the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences approved the budget for the fiscal year 1955-56, which amounted to \$283,335, to be financed through quotas computed at the rate of one dollar per thousand inhabitants. At this same meeting, the Board of Directors recommended to the governments an increase in their quotas to \$1.25 per thousand inhabitants, and stipulated that any income in excess of \$283,335 be placed in a Reserve Fund, to be used only with the consent of the Board.

At the meeting of the Board held on December 7, 1955, the Permanent Committee of the Board reported that the Institute had received certain additional income, principally as a result of the quota increase, and requested permission from the Board to make some adjustments in the budget.

The pertinent paragraphs of the report of the Permanent Committee appear below:

The Dominican Republic paid its quota for 1954-55 in accordance with the new scale, and the Government of the United States settled its account for 1955-56 with the approved increase.

On November 2 and 7, 1955, this committee heard a statement by the Business Manager of the Institute, Dr. Henry F. Kroening, and studied the petition of the Director that it authorize additional expenditures totalling \$46,546, over and above the appropriations in the budget for the current fiscal year. This sum will be provided by additional income received from the following sources: the increase already paid for the quota of the United States Government, \$41,382; and income from printing contracts already signed, \$5,164.

The Director and the Business Manager have

explained that the principal purposes for which these additional funds will be used are: (a) purchase of equipment necessary for the ordinary work of the Institute and the adequate maintenance of the property; (b) increase of travel allotments, which would permit the Director and technical personnel to establish closer contacts with the American governments and the training and research institutions of the Continent, thus helping to attain one of the major objectives of the inter-American program of the Institute; and (c) certain merited increases in personnel salaries, long frozen, which would satisfy a need that has been apparent for some time.

The use of these funds is detailed in the table incorporated in the attached draft resolution.

The Director and the Business Manager, recently appointed, in the light of present needs and availing themselves of the opportunity that has presented itself for adjusting the current budget, recommend, therefore, some transfer of items within said budget for 1955-56.

The Permanent Committee has considered the proposal of the Director of the Institute and believes it desirable that he be authorized to make the additional expenditures, previously noted, in the amount of \$46,546.

The report ended with the following draft resolution:

WHEREAS:

This Board of Directors, at its meeting of June 3, 1955, approved an estimate of anticipated revenues in the amount of \$283,335, with the proviso that "all income in excess of \$283,335 be placed in a [Reserve] Fund and only utilized upon prior authorization issued by the Board. . . ;

The Board resolved, at that same meeting, "To recommend to the contracting states that, beginning on July 1, 1955, the annual quota payment of each contracting state be at the rate of \$1.25 per each one thousand of the total population of that state", and added that, "In accordance with Article ix of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the increase that is hereby recommended in the quota payment of each contracting state shall be subject to approval by the appropriate authorities of that state";

The Institute is receiving income in addition to estimated revenues—derived from quota payments and printing work already contracted—all of which has been placed in the Reserve Fund; and

The Institute considers it urgent to expend the additional funds in purchasing a minimum of new

equipment, maintaining the property, increasing travel allotments, and raising some salaries,

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

RESOLVES:

To authorize the use of \$46,546, from the Reserve Fund, for the purpose of adjusting the budget for 1955-56 in the following manner:

By Objects of Expenditures

Salary increases.....	\$ 7,500
Adjustments in subsidies for the dining room.....	1,500
New posts or changes of posts.....	16,000
Travel.....	8,500
Trainees.....	3,500
Field workers.....	5,000
Equipment.....	7,500
Supplies and services.....	8,500
Printing, photostats, etc.....	5,500
Construction.....	2,000
Triennial home travel.....	1,500
Total.....	\$69,500

Less:

Posts eliminated or abolished... \$20,890	
Animal industry..... 2,000	22,890
Net increase.....	\$46,610

By Chapters

Administrative Committee.....	\$:
Office of the Director.....	3,500
Department of Plant Industry.....	4,500
Department of Animal Industry.....	1,500
Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Life.....	3,500
Library.....	1,500
Scientific-communications Service.....	10,500
Renewable Natural Resources.....	3,500
Administrative Services:	
Administration.....	\$1,600
Accounting.....	4,762
Buildings and Grounds.....	5,830
Miscellaneous.....	1,650
Registrar's Office.....	3,500
Total.....	\$46,610

Less:

Washington Office.....	
Net increase.....	\$46,610

The report and draft resolution were unanimously approved at the above-mentioned meeting of December 7.

Other Inter-American Organizations

Inter American Statistical Institute

NEW AGREEMENT WITH THE COUNCIL OF

ORGANIZATION.—As reported in the previous number,¹ on May 4, 1955, the Council of the OAS approved the draft of an agreement between the Council and the Inter American Statistical Institute. The agreement was designed to replace that which had governed relations between the Council and the Institute since July 1, 1950.²

On October 25, 1955, the Secretary General of the Statistical Institute notified the Acting Secretary General of the OAS that the Executive Committee of the Institute had submitted the draft to the vote of its constituent members and that it had been approved by a considerable majority.

The signing of the Agreement by the authorized representatives of the two contracting parties took place at the Pan American Union on October 27, 1955. The text of the Agreement appears below:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

PREAMBLE:

The Inter American Statistical Institute is an inter-American organization of recognized international standing;

The Council of the Organization of American States is authorized to conclude an agreement with the Institute, under the provisions of Article I of the Charter and Resolution IV of the International Conference of American States; and

Both parties recognize the desirability and the advantages of a close mutual relationship, in the furtherance of the purposes of the Organization of American States,

The Council of the Organization of American

States and the Inter American Statistical Institute

CONCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT:

I

STATUTES OF THE INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

ARTICLE 1.—The Council of the Organization of American States recognizes the right of the Institute, as an autonomous entity, to make such changes in its Statutes as it sees fit.

Nevertheless, in view of the obligations that are assumed by the Council of the Organization and the Pan American Union under the terms of this Agreement, the Council reserves the right to determine whether or not any changes proposed are compatible with the continuation of the Agreement.

II

OBJECTIVES OF THE INSTITUTE

ARTICLE 2.—In accordance with Article I of its Statutes, the objectives of the Institute are as follows: (a) to stimulate improved methodology in the collection, tabulation, analysis, and publication of both official and unofficial statistics; (b) to encourage measures designed to improve the comparability and availability of economic and social statistics among the nations of this hemisphere; (c) to provide a medium for professional statistical collaboration among statisticians of the American Continent; and (d) to cooperate with national and international organizations in advancing the science and administration of statistics.

ARTICLE 3.—The Institute will cooperate in achieving the essential purposes of the Organization of American States by promoting basic progress in statistical work along organizational, as well as scientific, professional, and educational lines.

ARTICLE 4.—The Institute may establish technical committees, formulate projects, and convoke meetings of specialists, on its own initiative or at the request of the Council of the Organization of American States. Whenever the Institute decides to convoke a meeting on its own initiative, it will so inform the Council in advance, transmitting to the latter the agenda prepared for the occasion;

¹*Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 232.

²The text of the 1950 Agreement appears in *Annals*, Vol. II, pp. 315-17.

and, after the meeting, it will report to the Council on the results thereof.

III

INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL CONFERENCES

ARTICLE 5.—The Inter-American Statistical Conferences shall be held regularly at intervals of two to four years and shall have the character of Inter-American Specialized Conferences.

ARTICLE 6.—The agenda and regulations of the Inter-American Statistical Conferences shall be prepared by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The governments of the member states of the Organization of American States and the Government of Canada, as a country member of the Institute, shall be notified of the convocation thereof so that they may send delegations. In the performance of these tasks, the Council shall first consult the Executive Committee of the Institute.

IV

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INSTITUTE

ARTICLE 7.—The Council of the Organization of American States shall enjoy the privilege of participating in the General Assembly of the Institute, with the same rights as *ex officio* members of the latter, in the person of the Council's appointee.

V

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTE

ARTICLE 8.—In matters relating to the application of this Agreement, the Executive Committee of the Institute shall advise the Council of the Organization, its organs, and the Pan American Union, and shall serve as liaison agent between them and the Institute. The Executive Committee may appoint a member of the Institute to act as its representative for this purpose.

ARTICLE 9.—The Secretary General of the Organization of American States is *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

VI

OFFICE OF STATISTICS OF THE
PAN AMERICAN UNION

ARTICLE 10.—In addition to attending to the statistical needs of the Pan American Union, the Office of Statistics of the Union is invested with the functions and responsibilities of General Secretariat of the Institute. This Office is directly responsible to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States. As an integral part

of the Pan American Union, it is subject to administrative policies and rules of the latter and will also be governed by the pertinent provisions of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 11.—The Director of the Office of Statistics is also the Secretary General of the Institute. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Institute.

The Director of the Office of Statistics shall participate in the meetings of those committees of the Pan American Union in which Departmental Directors take part, when such committees are considering matters connected with statistical services or related administrative matters.

ARTICLE 12.—Among the functions of the Office of Statistics to which Article 10 refers are the following:

- a) To advise the various organs of the Organization of American States on statistical matters;
- b) To provide statistical information, materials and serve as intermediary in the collection of statistical data to be used in the work of the Organization of American States;
- c) To prepare statistical studies and carry out special statistical compilation and analysis projects in connection with the various activities of the Organization;
- d) To distribute statistical information to the American countries;
- e) To prepare and publish works relating to any matter of a statistical nature required by the Institute;
- f) To maintain relations with national and international statistical organizations with members of the Institute, and with other statistical experts;
- g) To serve as secretariat of the committee of the Institute;
- h) To serve as consultant on statistical problems or programs;
- i) To plan and carry out special technical projects on statistical subjects; and
- j) To promote statistical training programs and participate in the execution of concrete plans relating thereto.

VII

WORK PROGRAMS

ARTICLE 13.—The annual work program of the Office of Statistics of the Pan American Union

include the work program of the Institute an autonomous body, and shall indicate the priority to be given to each of the projects and activities included therein.

ARTICLE 14.—The entire work program of the Office of Statistics shall be submitted first to the Executive Committee of the Institute for its opinion thereon. It shall then be submitted to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, for approval or disapproval of those activities of economic and social nature planned by the Pan American Union, and with the understanding that said Council may also make such observations and comments as it deems fit in regard to the other activities included in the program and coming within its sphere of competence.

ARTICLE 15.—The Institute shall at the proper time transmit to the Council of the Organization of American States its annual report on the activities it has carried out, including therein a statement with respect to the status of its Special Fund.

VIII

FINANCES

ARTICLE 16.—The Inter American Statistical Institute shall also present to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States its annual report containing suggestions relative to the services contemplated in connection with its work program for the coming year, and this report shall be considered in connection with the preparation of the budget for the Office of Statistics.

ARTICLE 17.—The budget estimates of the Office of Statistics, together with its work program, shall be included in the annual budget estimates of the Pan American Union and shall be subject to the procedures established by the Council of the Organization for the approval of the Pan American Union budget.

ARTICLE 18.—The budget of the Pan American Union shall contain an item to cover the secretarial services for the Institute and its committees, as well as the costs of editing, publishing, and distributing *Estadística*, the journal of the Institute.

ARTICLE 19.—The Institute shall neither fix nor collect regular annual quota payments from the member states of the Organization of American States. It may, however, receive quota payments from governments of states that are members of the Institute but not members of the Organization of American States,

as well as quotas that are paid by any other members of the Institute. It may also accept additional contributions or assistance for special activities it undertakes in behalf of individual American countries or groups of countries. This income constitutes the Special Fund of the Institute.

ARTICLE 20.—An estimate of the income for the Special Fund of the Institute shall be presented to the Council of the Organization when the annual budget estimates of the Pan American Union are submitted. The Pan American Union shall administer this fund in the manner determined by the Executive Committee of the Institute.

IX

SUPPLEMENTARY ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE 21.—Upon signature of this Agreement, the Secretary General of the Organization and the Secretary General of the Institute are authorized to make jointly such administrative arrangements as are necessary for its application.

X

EFFECTIVE DATE OF AGREEMENT

ARTICLE 22.—This Agreement shall come into effect on the twenty-seventh day of October 1955 and may be amended with the consent of both contracting parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, duly authorized by the Council of the Organization, and the President of the Executive Committee of the Inter American Statistical Institute, duly authorized by the Executive Committee of the Institute, sign the present Agreement at the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., this twenty-seventh day of October, nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

(s) WILLIAM MANGER

*Acting Secretary General
of the Organization of American States*

(s) HERBERT MARSHALL

*President of the Executive Committee of the
Inter American Statistical Institute*

The following comments and observations pertaining to the new Agreement—taken from the report which the Committee on Inter-American Organizations submitted to the Council of the Organization—serve to clarify the provisions of the Agreement and

facilitate its comparison with the previous instrument:

. . . In the paragraphs below the Committee on Inter-American Organizations is presenting the clarifications and comments that it feels it necessary to make on the most important aspects of the Agreement.

The committee has made only small changes in form in the first two chapters of the Agreement.

Article 5 states precisely that Inter-American Statistical Conferences have the character of Inter-American Specialized Conferences, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Council of the Organization with respect to the Second Congress and the Third Conference.

Article 6² provides that:

The agenda and regulations of the Inter-American Statistical Conferences shall be prepared by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and the governments of the member states of the Organization of American States and of other American states that are members of the Institute shall be notified of the convocation thereof so that they may send delegations. In the performance of this task, the Council shall first consult the Executive Committee of the Institute.

This article was studied very carefully by the committee in view of the fact that, like Article 6 of the current Agreement, it permits a state that is not a member of the OAS to participate in an Inter-American Specialized Conference, which is an organ of the Organization.

Resolution xxxix of the Bogotá Conference provides:

2. That when it is deemed desirable to request that Inter-American Specialized Organizations, international organizations not part of the Organization of American States, or governments not members thereof, attend Inter-American Specialized Conferences, the Council of the Organization shall have the authority to take a decision in that respect. In such cases participation may be requested by any Member of the Council or may be proposed by the organ of the Council or the Specialized Organization responsible for preparing the program and regulations of the Conference.

The committee believes that such decision is one that may be made in any form that the Council itself might prefer, and therefore the inclusion of

the afore-mentioned Article 6 in the Agreement constitutes, in the case of the Inter-American Statistical Conference, the decision required by Resolution xxxix of the Bogotá Conference.

The committee wishes to point out that the Inter American Statistical Institute considers this article of the Agreement highly important, because it pertains to Canada, one of the American states that founded the Institute and one of the states that have participated most actively in its work, including Inter-American Statistical Conferences that have been held to date.

The text presented by the committee enables Canada to continue to participate in the Institute in the same way that it has done in the past.

The subsequent articles have been amended for the purpose of adapting them to the present status of the Office of Statistics.

On September 17, 1953, the Secretary General of the OAS issued an Administrative Announcement stating that the Division of Statistics is to be directly under the supervision of the Secretary General and administered in the manner provided in accordance with the procedures established for the administration of the Departments of the Organization of American Union by their Directors. From that date on, the Chief of the Office of Statistics was to participate in the meetings of the advisory committees of the General Secretariat in which administrative policies are formulated and the programs and budgets of the Pan American Union are discussed. This administrative measure is satisfactory to both the Pan American Union and the Institute. The committee has therefore proposed for it in Articles 10 and 11 of the Agreement, which read as follows:⁴

These provisions facilitate coordination on the administrative level and the performance of the functions that the Director of the Office can carry out as Secretary General of an autonomous inter-American organization and as chief of the Office that performs the statistical services for the Pan American Union, and at the same time they set forth in precise terms the status of the Office as an integral part of the Pan American Union. Therefore, except as provided in the appended Draft Agreement, the Office will be governed by the administrative policies and regulations of the Pan American Union.

The current Agreement makes no reference to the work programs of the Office and the Institute.

² The text cited below is from the committee draft, which was approved by the Council in modified form.

⁴ In these articles the text of the draft is identical with that of the approved Agreement. See page 286.

the plan for the preparation and consideration of the work programs of the Departments and of the Pan American Union was adopted by the Council after this Agreement was concluded. The draft that the committee is now presenting, articles 13, 14, and 16 contain the necessary provisions for making the procedures for the preparation and consideration of the work program and budget of the Office of Statistics conform to the general plan of the Pan American Union, but at the same time they take care of the special situation with respect to the work program of the Institute as an autonomous body.

The new Agreement is likewise in harmony, so far as finances are concerned, with the policies and procedures for the fiscal administration of the Pan American Union as established by the Council of the Finance Committee. Just as in the case of the work program, the articles relative to finances enable the Institute to offer such suggestions on the services relating to its work program as it deems necessary.

.....
NEW SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE INSTITUTE.—In November 1955 the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, acting upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Inter American Statistical Institute, appointed Mr. Tullio Montenegro, a well-known Brazil-

ian statistician, to the post of Director of the Office of Statistics of the Pan American Union. Pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement between the Council of the OAS and the Statistical Institute, Mr. Montenegro also became Secretary General of the Institute. In both capacities, he succeeds Dr. Francisco de Abrisqueta, who served for nine years on the staff of the Pan American Union.

Mr. Montenegro was born in Vitória, Espírito Santo, Brazil, in 1916. A graduate statistician, he has specialized in censuses and statistical education. He has attended a number of international statistical congresses and is the author of several technical treatises, including *Aspectos censitários americanos* (Aspects of Census Taking in the Americas), *Etapas de um plano censitário* (Stages in the Development of a Census Program), and *Análise estatística do estilo* (A Statistical Analysis of Style).

In his new post, Mr. Montenegro will direct the preparations for the Population, Housing, and Agricultural Census of the Americas, to be taken in 1960.

Situation between Ecuador and Peru

Petition of the Government of Ecuador

At a special meeting of the Council of the OAS held on the afternoon of September 8, 1955, the Government of Ecuador, through its Representative on the Council, Ambassador José R. Chiriboga, submitted a note in which it declared that Ecuador faced a grave situation, created by the Government of Peru, which affected and endangered its territorial integrity, its sovereignty, and its political independence. In the same note the Government of Ecuador requested the Council to convoke, as a matter of urgency, a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with Article 6 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

Published below is the text of the note.

September 8, 1955

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Ecuador, a member of the community of nations of this Hemisphere, is faced with a serious situation created by the Government of Peru that is affecting and placing in imminent danger the integrity of its territory, its sovereignty, and its political independence.

In spite of the legal and moral obligation that all the American republics have imposed upon themselves not to resort to the threat or the use of force in their relations with other states; in spite of the obligation accepted by all of our countries to settle pending problems by means of the legal and peaceful methods of the inter-American system; in spite of the guarantee and mediation of the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, solemnly authorized by the Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries signed by Ecuador and Peru on January 29, 1942, the Government of Peru has resorted to measures that are clearly in violation of the duties imposed upon us by hemispheric solidarity and existing treaties, particularly the Charter of Bogotá and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, Article 1 of which formally condemns the use of force and

binds the American nations not to resort to threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or the aforesaid Treaty.

I must emphasize the fact that my country maintained, and still maintains, faith and complete confidence in the action of the four nations that are the guarantors and mediators of the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro, and it has duly formed their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the menacing facts that I now set forth below.

A heavy concentration of Peruvian forces of all kinds, fully equipped with the most modern matériel, has been noted on the Ecuadorian-Peruvian border, especially in the southwestern section. This concentration of troops has been feverishly increased in recent hours. Vessels of the Peruvian Navy are stationed in the vicinity of the Ecuadorian coastline. In other words, Peru at this very moment engaging in an unjustified military deployment that is seriously menacing Ecuador, and, therefore, endangering the peace and security of the Hemisphere.

My Government is convinced that at any moment Peru intends to launch an invasion of Ecuador, and thereby violate her national sovereignty and integrity.

In accordance with the official instructions I have received from my Government, I hereby request the Council of the Organization of American States to convoke immediately, and as a matter of urgency, a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with Article 6 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance signed at Rio de Janeiro, to consider the situation that I am now formally denouncing as a danger and to agree, as a matter of urgency, on the measures that should be taken in defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ecuador, the peace and security of the Hemisphere and in order to maintain the authority of juridical standards and the peaceful relations that should prevail among all the American nations.

In view of this imminent danger, Ecuador invokes the 1947 Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and I hereby request that you convoke a special meeting of the Council as soon as possible.

renew the assurances of my highest considera-

(s) José R. Chiriboga V.
Ambassador of Ecuador
 Excellency, Doctor José A. Mora,
Chairman of the Council of the Organi-
zation of American States,
Pan American Union,
Washington, D. C.

on of the Council

After the above note had been read by the Secretary, the Alternate Representative of the Government of Peru made a statement concerning the charges, which was answered by the Representative of Ecuador.

During the discussions at this meeting, the Council noted that the Government of Ecuador had already submitted the matter to the Governments of the Guarantor States in conformity with the terms of the Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries between Ecuador and Peru, signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1942. (The Guarantor States are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States.)

The Representative of Brazil informed the Council that the representatives of these States were, at that moment, meeting in Rio de Janeiro, and had been requested to form a committee of military observers to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the charges. He suggested that it might be wise for the Council to learn the results of this investigation before reaching a decision regarding a formal request of the Government of Ecuador that a Meeting of Consultation be held. The members of the Council representing the other Guarantor States made similar statements. In view of this the Council took no decision respecting the Ecuadorian request, limiting itself, at this meeting, to the approval of the following resolution:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

TAKING COGNIZANCE of the note received from the Ambassador of Ecuador bearing today's date,

and having heard the statement of the Representative of Peru and those of the Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, which are the Guarantor States designated in the Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries signed by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru at Rio de Janeiro on January 29, 1942,

RESOLVES:

To express its satisfaction at the rapidity with which the Guarantor States acted in considering the situation at today's meeting and to request that the aforesaid governments, through their Representatives on the Council, furnish information as soon as possible with respect to the development of the situation and the measures taken.

Action of the Guarantor States

The following day, September 9, 1955, the representatives of the four Guarantor States cabled the Chairman of the Council of the OAS that, with the aim of removing any circumstances that might endanger the peace, they had created an Investigating Committee composed of the Military Attachés of the Guarantor States stationed in Lima and Quito. This Committee was to determine *in loco* whether any incidents had occurred or if any facts existed that might jeopardize the peace between Ecuador and Peru.

Having established this Investigating Committee, the representatives of the Guarantor States sent a second cablegram, dated September 13, to the Chairman of the Council, informing him that the Committee had observed no abnormal conditions in the course of an aerial reconnaissance on September 11 and had begun land reconnaissance on the previous day. The cablegram also stated that, in response to a query, the Guarantors had informed the Committee that the investigation should include also the facts pertaining to an "incident reported by the Ecuadorian Government as having occurred Río Yaupi, August 10".

In a third cablegram, dated September 19, the representatives of the Guarantor States

informed the Chairman of the Council that the aerial and land reconnaissance had been completed "without anything out of the ordinary being observed". At the same time, they reported that the Committee had transferred its headquarters to Guayaquil, where it was preparing its report, and that two of its members would journey to Iquitos on Tuesday, September 20, to investigate the Yaupi incident.

Second Note of the Government of Ecuador

Under date of September 26, the Representative of Ecuador on the Council addressed a second note to the Chairman of the Council, which stated that, in view of the measures taken, his Government no longer considered it necessary to convoke a Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Relations.

The pertinent paragraphs of the note read as follows:

I have the pleasure to state, at the request of my Government, that the immediate and effective

intervention of the OAS and the prompt and positive measures taken by the four states that the guarantors and mediators under the Protocol have prevented military action at any time on the part of Peru, the imminence of which gave rise to Ecuador's note of September 8.

Inasmuch as the four Guarantor States moreover, considering appropriate steps for reducing the tension and ensuring tranquillity between Ecuador and Peru, which steps include among others, the establishment—in accordance with a concrete suggestion made by Ecuador—of permanent military commissions composed of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, my Government feels that it is no longer necessary to convoke the Organ of Consultation provided for in the 1947 Rio Treaty.

On behalf of my country and myself, it is my pleasant duty to express heartfelt gratitude to the Council of the OAS, its eminent and respected Chairman, and all the delegations of our sister republics of this Hemisphere, for their interest in the Ecuadorian-Peruvian matter. The efficiency and speed with which the OAS carried out its highly important continental duties have once more earned the acclaim and admiration of public opinion and the press throughout the Hemisphere.

ANNALS
OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
INDEX

VOLUME VII

1955

NUMBERS 1-4

PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following abbreviations are used in this index: ECLA—Economic Commission for Latin America; IACW—Inter-American Commission of Women; I-A Ecosoc—Inter-American Economic and Social Council; IAIAS—Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; IASI—Inter American Statistical Institute; OAS—Organization of American States; PAIGH—Pan American Institute of Geography and History; PASB—Pan American Sanitary Bureau; PASO—Pan American Sanitary Organization; PAU—Pan American Union; UN—United Nations; UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ANNALS

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INDEX

VOLUME VII	1955	NUMBERS 1-4
tosa. <i>See</i> Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center		Council of the OAS committees, 4
reements		Highway Congresses committees, 105, 110, 176
Council of the OAS-IASI:		I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 103, 191, 246, 253
proposed, 231-32		PASO committee, 229
signing (<i>text</i>), 285-89		Travel Congresses committees, 184, 269
OAS-UNESCO: consideration of a new, 6		ratifies Inter-American Convention on the Rights of Author in Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Works: 35
gricultural Librarians, Technical Meeting of Latin American: 63-64		Representative of, on the Council of the OAS: 164
riculture		represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 128, 209
Agricultural Librarians of Latin America, Technical Meeting of: 63-64		Assemblies. <i>See</i> Inter-American Commission of Women: Assemblies of the; Pan American Institute of Geography and History: General Assemblies of the; Meetings, inter-American
bananas, installation of special committee on: 176		Automobile Clubs. <i>See</i> Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
conservation, PAU activities in field of: 29		
Division of (PAU), activities of the: 28-29		
<i>See also</i> Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences		
varez Aybar, Ambrosio: member of Inter-American Juridical Committee (<i>biography</i>), 115-16		
ador, Armando C.: Chairman of I-A Ecosoc, 171, 255		
merican International Institute for the Protection of Childhood		
activities during 1953-54: 73-74		
represented at inter-American meetings: 128		
Workshops on the Administration of Children's Services, sponsored by the: 98, 259		
<i>See also</i> Pan American Child Congress, Tenth American Road Builders' Association		
annual convention of the: 31		
represented at inter-American meetings: 61		
merican Treaty on Pacific Settlement: 141, 159-60		
éricas (monthly publication of the PAU): 57-58		
drade, Víctor: Representative of Bolivia on the Council of the OAS (<i>biography</i>), 162		
nals of the Organization of American States: 37		
gentina		
member of:		

- Representative of, on Council of the OAS: 162
represented at inter-American meetings: 61,
63, 64, 65
- Brazil
host to:
Second Pan American Congress of Veterinary Medicine, 66
Third Regional Nursing Congress, 62-63
member of:
Council of the OAS committees, 4, 5, 241
I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 103, 176, 191,
251, 253
Investigating Committee for Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation, 149-56
PASO committee, 229
Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
participation in Program of Technical Cooperation, Project 29: 96, 259
represented at inter-American meetings: 61,
63, 64, 65, 66, 128, 209
- Budgets
IAIAS, for 1955-56: 224-26, 283
PASO, for 1956: 278-79
PAU, for 1955-56: 117-27
- Bunge, César A.: resignation from Chairmanship of I-A Ecosoc, 171
- Cabal Cabal, Camilo: member of Administrative Committee of IAIAS (*biography*), 228
- Canada
invited to attend Pan American Highway Congresses: 109
participation of, in technical committees of Inter-American Travel Congresses: 269
represented at inter-American meetings: 276
- Cartography. *See* Pan American Consultations on Cartography
- Castillo Armas, Carlos (President of Guatemala): protocolary meeting in honor of, 245
- Castillo Nájera, Francisco: expression of condolence on the death of, 93
- Castro, Héctor David: Chairman of the Council of the OAS, 4
- Censuses: publications regarding, 30
- Central America: increase in maritime freight rates to, study on, 240-41
- Central banks of the American countries: representatives of, on Committee of Experts for planning an inter-American financial organization, 103-105
- Charter of the Organization of American States: ratification of, 35
- Children. *See* American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood; Pan American Child Congress
- Chile
host to Meeting of ECLA's Committee of Whole: 65-66
member of:
Council of the OAS committees, 4, 5, 241
I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 103, 176, 191, 251, 253
Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
participation in Program of Technical Cooperation: 95
represented at inter-American meetings: 63, 64, 65, 66, 128
- Chiriboga, José R.: Vice Chairman of the Council of the OAS, 4
- City planning. *See* Housing
- Coffee
Special Committee on: activities during 1953-54, 15
PAU publications regarding: 28-29
- Colombia
member of:
Council of the OAS committees, 4
I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 103, 107, 191, 251, 253
PASO committee, 229
Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
presentation of works by R. J. Cuervo: 163
represented at inter-American meetings: 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Columbus Memorial Library: 47-48
- Committee for Cultural Action
activities and membership, during 1953-17-18
secretarial services for the: 40
See also Inter-American Cultural Council
- Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources
The Continental Shelf and Marine Waters
agenda: 207-208, 263-65
date: 263
site: 207
- Conferences. *See* Meetings, inter-American
"Conferences and Organizations" Series: Publications, 38
- Congresses. *See* Meetings, inter-American
- Conservation: PAU activities in field of, 29
- Conventions on
Nationality of Women, ratification of: 35
Political Asylum, ratification of: 35
Rights of the Author in Literary, Scientific and Artistic Works, ratification of: 35
- Cooperatives
PAU activities in the field of: 23-24
I-A Ecosoc action regarding publications: 193

- ordinating Committee on Technical Assistance activities during 1953-54: 84-85
- authorization to the, for execution of 1956 Program of Technical Cooperation: 260-61
- draft of 1955 Program of Technical Cooperation prepared by: 95
- secretariat services of the: 195-97
- See also* Program of Technical Cooperation
- ordell Hull Foundation for International Education
 - background of the: 242
 - OAS cooperation with: 241-43
- osta Rica
 - controversy with Nicaragua: 141-60, 233-35
 - floods in: 254
 - host to Technical Meeting of Agriculture Librarians of Latin America: 63-64
 - member of:
 - Council of the OAS committees, 4
 - Highway Congresses' committee, 100
 - I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 103, 176, 191, 246, 253
 - Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
 - ratification of treaties and conventions: 35-36
 - Representative of, on the Council of the OAS: 163-64
 - represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Council of Jurists" Series: PAU publications, 38
- ouncil of the Organization of American States
 - assignments and suggestions to the, regarding:
 - I-A Ecosoc, preliminary draft statutes of, 94-95
 - Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, date and place of, 206-207
 - Inter-American Travel Congresses, designation of membership of Technical Committees of, 184-85
 - meetings of judges and officers of juvenile courts, 136-37
 - Pan American Highway Congresses, invitation to Canada to attend, 109
- committees:
 - membership, 4-5
 - Reports of: Finance Committee, 117-26, 167, 203, 231-32; General Committee, 167-68; on Inter-American Conferences, 8-9, 89-93, 206, 207, 262, 263, 267-68; on Inter-American Organizations, 232, 287-89; on Juridical-political matters, 168-70; on Organs of the Council, 11-13, 114-15, 171-75, 198-99; on the Cuervo Dictionary, 165-67
- decisions and work of the, regarding:
 - agreement with IAsr, 231-32, 285-89
 - agreement with UNESCO, 6
 - budget of the PAU, for 1954-55, 11, for 1955-56, 126
 - condolence on the death of Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, 93
 - conference on conservation of natural resources, 263
 - cooperation with Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education, 243
 - Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation, 141-60, 233-35
 - Ecuador-Peru situation, 290-92
 - sorrow on the death of President Remón of Panama, 93
 - increase in maritime freight rates, 241
 - Inter-American Council of Jurists, 9, 115
 - Inter-American Cultural Council, 9-10, Second Meeting of the, seat and date, 262
 - Inter-American Peace Committee, draft statutes of the, 169-70
 - Inter-American Travel Congresses, participation of Canada in the Technical Committees of the, 269
 - Meeting of Ministers of Education, date, regulations, and seat of, 267-68
 - Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, on communist penetration of Guatemala, 7-8, on Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation, 148-49, 234-35
 - reimbursement of PAU staff for national income taxes, 127
 - representation at international meetings, 169
 - retirement of two PAU officials, 127
 - scale of assessments of member states for 1955-56, 126-27
 - Secretary General of the OAS: date of electing a new, 11; expression of grief on the death of Dr. Carlos Dávila, 237; resignation of Dr. Alberto Lleras, 10-11
 - tribute to Andrés Bello, 244
 - tribute to Cordell Hull, 170, 241
- new members:
 - Andrade, Víctor, of Bolivia, 162
 - Fournier, Fernando, of Costa Rica, 163-64
 - Izaguirre, Carlos, of Honduras, 161
 - Salazar, Joaquín Eduardo, of the Dominican Republic, 89
 - Saravia, Ismael Jorge, of Argentina, 164
 - Vallarino, Joaquín José, of Panama, 163
- officers:
 - for 1953-54, 4
 - for 1955-56, 240

- Organs of the. *See* Inter-American Council of Jurists; Inter-American Cultural Council; Inter-American Economic and Social Council
- protocolary meetings: 93, 170, 245
- regulations: 5
- relations with inter-American specialized organizations: 5
- relations with nongovernmental organizations: 5-6
- Secretariat services to the: 37
- Cuba
- member of:
- Council of the Oas committees, 4
- I-A Ecosoc committees, 94
- Committee for Cultural Action, 18
- ratifies Additional Protocol to the Pan American Sanitary Code: 35
- represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Cuervo Dictionary: presentation of first two volumes to the Council and the PAU, 165
- Cultural matters
- Department of Cultural Affairs of the PAU: activities during 1953-54, 40-48
- PAU publications on: 41-47
- See also* Committee for Cultural Action; Inter-American Cultural Council; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- Dávila, Carlos
- Council resolution of condolence on the death of: 237
- memorial service for: 237-40
- Delgado, César Tulio: Chairman of the Oas Council, 240
- Dominican Republic
- member of:
- Council of the Oas committees, 4, 241
- I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 176, 246, 253
- Travel Congresses committees, 184, 269
- Representative of, on the Council of the Oas: 89
- represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Dulles, John Foster: honor guest on Pan American Day, 93
- ECLA. *See* United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America
- Economic declarations, resolutions, and recommendations, compilation of inter-American: PAU activity in, 23
- Economic development: PAU activities in field of, 19-20
- Economic matters. *See* Inter-American Economic and Social Council; Pan American Union: Departments of. . . Economic and Social Affairs
- Ecuador
- member of:
- Council of the Oas committees, 4
- I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 176, 253
- Investigating Committee for Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation, 149-57
- Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
- ratifies Additional Protocol to the Pan American Sanitary Code: 35
- represented at inter-American meetings: 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- situation with Peru: 290-92
- Education
- fundamental: Latin American Bureau for the Production of material, 44
- PAU activities in field of: 42-44
- of children: 131, 132
- strengthening of family life through: 130-4
- workers': 25-26
- See also* Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, Second
- El Salvador
- member of:
- Council of the Oas committees, 4, 241
- I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 246, 253
- Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
- ratifies Additional Protocol to the Pan American Sanitary Code: 35
- represented at inter-American meetings: 63, 65, 128
- Finance and financial problems
- PAU activities in: 21
- preparations for a meeting on inter-American financial organization: 103-105
- Foreign affairs. *See* Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs
- Fournier, Fernando: Representative of Costa Rica on the Council of the Oas (*biography*), 163-64
- France: 65, 128, 276
- Freight and insurance rates, *ad hoc* committee to study of
- Second Meeting:
- convocation of, 189-90
- postponement of, by I-A Ecosoc, 251
- report on, 251-52
- General Economic Agreement, draft: preparatory of, 192-93

- Guatemala
member of:
Council of the OAS committees, 4, 5
I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 176
Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Alfaro, Tito: speech of, in tribute to Andrés Bello, 243-44
- Haiti
member of:
Council of the OAS committees, 4, 5
I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 103, 176, 191, 251, 253
PASO committee, 229
Travel Congresses committees, 184, 269
ratifies Inter-American Convention on the Rights of the Author in Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Works: 35
represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Highways. *See* Pan American Highway Congresses
- Hirschman, George F.: retirement of, Council resolution on, 127
- Hodgson, Robert Willard: member of Administrative Committee of IAIAS (*biography*), 227-28
- Honduras
member of:
Council of the OAS committees, 4
I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 176, 253
Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
Representative of, on the Council of the OAS: 161
represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Housing
Division of Housing and Planning (PAU), activities of: 26-28
Inter-American Housing and Planning Center, reports on: 95-96, 258
- Hull, Cordell
Council resolution of sorrow on the death of: 170
tribute to the memory of: 241
See also Cordell Hull Foundation for International Education
- Income, national: PAU activities concerning, 22-23
- Instituto Caro y Cuervo: cooperation with the Council of the OAS, 165-66
- Insurance rates. *See* Freight and insurance rates
- Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians: formation of, 64
- Inter-American Commission of Women
activities during 1953-54: 74-76
Assemblies:
Ninth (*summarized*), 64-65, 74-75
Tenth, report on, 209-10, resolutions of the, 210-22
contributions to Tenth Conference: 75
represented at inter-American meetings: 75
- Inter-American Conference, Tenth
agenda: 1-2
committees: 2-3
contributions of IACW to the: 75
See also Vol. VI, Special Number (devoted to the Tenth Conference), with separate index
- Inter-American Conference, The: functions of, 1
- Inter-American Convention on the Rights of Author in Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Works: ratification of, 35
- Inter-American Council of Jurists
aims and duties: 16
Executive Secretariat of the, activities during 1953-54: 36
Third Meeting:
agenda, 111-12, 199
opening date, 112, 113, 198-99
Statutes: amendments to, 113-15
See also Inter-American Juridical Committee
- Inter-American Cultural Council
Administrative Secretariat: work of, 18
aims and duties: 17-18
cooperation with PAIGH: 67
Second Meeting:
date and seat, 261-62
item in PAU budget for the, 203
See also Committee for Cultural Action
- Inter-American Defense Board
activities during 1953-54: 82-83
budget of the, for 1955-56: 123
- Inter-American Economic and Social Council
aims and duties: 11-12
budget (PAU), observations on: 256-58
Chairman: resignation of, 171. *See also* election of officers (*infra*)
committees:
Executive, 94, 98-99, 192, 253-54
for organization of meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy, 12-14
on Computation of Terms of Trade, 246-50
on Cooperation with Other Organizations, 94, 193-94
on Draft General Economic Agreement, 192-93
on Economic Cooperation, 94, 99, 191-92, 253
on Economic Meetings, 253

- on Scarce Materials and Products, 20
- on Social Cooperation, 14-15, 94, 99, 193, 253
- on Technical Cooperation, 15, 94, 95-97, 99, 194-97, 253, 258-60
- Special Committee on Bananas, installation of the, 176
- Special Committee on Coffee, 15, 99
- to study inter-American transportation facilities, 103
- to study proposal for inter-American financial organization, 103-105, 190-91
- to study system of freight and insurance rates, 189-90, 251-52
- cooperation with:
 - Council of the OAS, on Agenda for Tenth Conference, 12
 - ECLA, 15-16
- economic cooperation, activities in: 12-14
- election of officers for 1955-56: 254
- Fourth Extraordinary Meeting: distribution of resolutions of the, 98-100
- International Materials Conference, relations with: 20-21
- representation at international meetings, general policy on: 190
- resolutions approved during 1953-54 (*list*): 12
- resolutions of the, during 1955, regarding:
 - convocation of *ad hoc* committee of experts on the computation of terms of trade, 188
 - convocation of second meeting of *ad hoc* committee of specialists for study of freight and insurance rates, 191-92
- coordination of inter-American transportation systems in event of emergency, 103
- establishment of *ad hoc* committee to prepare draft general economic agreement, 192
- Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, date and site of, 206-207, agenda of, 265
- Inter-American Travel Congresses: convocation of the Permanent Executive Committee of the, 110; Sixth, draft agenda for the, 268; draft regulations of the, 268; membership of the technical committees of the, 269
- meeting on inter-American financial organization: date for installation of committee of experts for study of, 104-105; preparations for, 104
- postponement of second meeting of *ad hoc* committee on freight and insurance rates, 251
- preliminary draft statutes of the Council, 95
- preparations for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council, 13
- Program of Technical Cooperation, 97-99, 195, 260-61
- publications on the cooperative movement, 193
- secretariat services of the Council in the field of technical cooperation, 197-200
- Third Inter-American Statistical Conference: agenda of the, 139; regulations of the, 138
- transmittal of report on activities of I-A Ecosoc during: first quarter of 1955, 193; second quarter of 1955, 193
- transmittal to IASI of document *Development of Comparable Maritime Statistics in the American Republics*, 102-103
- transmittal to the governments of documents on computation of terms of trade, 250
- work program for fiscal year 1956-57, 255-56
- Special Annual Meeting of 1955:
 - dates for, 175-76
 - purposes of, 254
 - results of, 254-61
- Statutes:
 - preliminary draft of new, 94-95
 - text of the, 171-75
 - work program for 1956-57: 255-56
- Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs: 61, 105, 179, 183, 274
- Inter-American financial organization, preparations for a meeting on: 103-105
- Inter-American Hotel Association: 61
- Inter-American Indian Conferences
 - Fourth: change of meeting place of, 208
 - Third: cited, 208
- Inter-American Indian Institute
 - activities during 1953-54: 80-81
 - Governing Board of the: decision regarding Fourth Conference, 208
- Specialized Organization of the OAS: 5
- See also* entry above
- Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
 - activities during 1953-54: 69-73
- Administrative Committee:
 - membership, 228
 - appointment of new members of, 227-228
 - budget of the, for 1955-56: 224-26; adjustments in, 283-84

- Business Manager of the: appointment of, 228-29
- contributions (quotas): increase in, 224, 226
- report of the Director on activities, during 1954: 222-24
- technical cooperation projects, participation in:
- Project 39, 96, 98, 259-60, 261
 - Project 77, 96-97, 98, 260, 261
- Inter-American Juridical Committee
- functioning: 16-17
 - membership: 16, 115-16
 - recommendations of Tenth Conference to, 16-17
 - relations with PAU Department of International Law: 36
 - request to the, on preliminary study for Third Meeting of the Council of Jurists: 113
 - secretariat of the: expenditures in PAU budget for, 121
- See also* Inter-American Council of Jurists
- Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, Second
- coordination with Second Meeting of Cultural Council: 262
 - draft regulations for: transmitted to member states, 267-68
 - report of Committee on Inter-American Conferences on: 90
- Inter-American Peace Committee: draft statutes of the, 169-70
- Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference
- agenda: 265-67
 - date and place of: 205-207
- Inter-American Review of Bibliography*: 46-47
- Inter-American Road Federation: 61
- Inter-American Specialized Conferences. *See* Meetings, inter-American
- Inter-American Specialized Organizations
- aims and duties of: 66-67
- See also* American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood; Inter-American Commission of Women; Inter-American Indian Institute; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; Pan American Institute of Geography and History; Pan American Sanitary Organization
- Inter-American Statistical Conference, Third
- agenda: 139-40
 - regulations approved: 138
- See also entry below*
- Inter American Statistical Institute
- activities during 1953-54: 81-82
 - cooperation with Travel Congresses on travel statistics: 185-86
 - new agreement with the Council of the OAS: proposed, 231-32
 - signing of the (*text*), 285-89
 - new Secretary General of the: 289
 - recommendations to the, on:
 - preparation of American maritime statistics, 100-102
 - vital statistics relating to children, 137
 - represented at inter-American meetings: 65, 128
 - technical cooperation program, Project 10: participation in, 95, 97, 258, 261
- Inter-American Travel Congresses
- Fifth (*summary*): 15, 32-33
 - Organization Plan of the (*summary*): 32
 - Permanent Executive Committee, First Meeting:
 - convocation of, 110-11
 - report and resolutions of, 176-88
 - Sixth: draft agenda and regulations for the, 268
- Technical Committees:
- membership of, 268-69
 - participation of Canada in, 269
 - on Travel Plant, First Meeting, decisions and report of, 270-72
- Inter-American Treaty on Reciprocal Assistance
- application of: 142, 146, 149, 157, 290
 - cited: 141
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: 105
- International Labor Office. *See entry below*
- International Labor Organization
- cooperation with the OAS: 33-34
 - represented at inter-American meetings: 64, 65, 209
- International Law. *See* Inter-American Council of Jurists; Inter-American Juridical Committee; Pan American Union. . . Departments of . . . International Law
- International Materials Conference: 20-21
- International Monetary Fund: 66
- International Road Federation: 105, 274
- Investigation and Conciliation, Commission of: establishment of, 233-34, 235
- Italy: 128
- Izaguirre, Carlos: Representative of Honduras on the Council of the OAS (*biography*), 161
- Jamaica: 63
- Juridical matters. *See* Inter-American Council of Jurists; Inter-American Juridical Committee; Pan American Union . . . Departments of . . . International Law

Labor: PAU activities regarding, 24
 Latin American Fundamental Education Press: activities during 1953-54, 44
 Latin American Regional Center for Fundamental Education: 40, 44, 128
 "Law and Treaty" Series: PAU publications, 37-38
 Legal matters. *See* Inter-American Council of Jurists; Inter-American Juridical Committee; Pan American Union. . . Departments of . . . International Law
 Léger, Love O.: election as Vice Chairman of the Council of the OAS, 165
 Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund administration of: 53
 report on, for 1953-54: 127
Low-cost Housing in Latin America: PAU publication, revised edition of, 27-28
 Lleras, Alberto: resignation as Secretary General of the OAS, 10-11
 Magloire, Paul (President of Haiti): received by the Council of the OAS, 93
 Manger, William: congratulated by the Council of the OAS, 200
 Maritime freight rates, increase in statement of Central American countries regarding: 240-41
 resolution of the Council on: 241
 Maritime statistics of the American republics, study on: 100-102
 Markets. *See* Trade, prices and markets
 Maza, José: speech of, at Dávila memorial service, 239-40
 Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs
 to consider Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation: Costa Rican request for, 142
 called, 148-49
 cancelled, 234-35
 to consider Ecuador-Peru situation: Ecuadorian request for, 290
 OAS Council action on, 291
 request withdrawn, 292
 functions of the, 3
 Meeting of Ministers of Education. *See* Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, Second
 Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy. *See* Inter-American Economic and Social Council . . . Fourth Extraordinary meeting of the
 Meetings, inter-American
 Inter-American Specialized Conferences: aims and functions of the, 60-61

Council activities during 1953-54 with respect to, 6-9
 scheduled for 1955, 89-91
See also Inter-American Indian Conferences; Inter-American Meeting Ministers of Education; Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference
 Inter-American Statistical Conference, Third; Inter-American Travel Congresses; Pan American Child Congress; Pan American Consultation on Cartography; Pan American Consultation on Geography; Pan American Highway Congresses; Pan American Sanitary Conference
 Plenipotentiary Inter-American Telecommunication Conference

Others:

ECLA's Committee of the Whole, 65-66
 Pan American Association of Ophthalmology, Third Interim Congress of the, 61
 Pan American Coffee Congress, Fifth,
 Pan American Congress of Veterinary Medicine, Second, 66
 Pan American Congress on Agronomy, Second, 61
 Pan American Congress on the Welfare of the Blind and the Prevention of Blindness, 61
 Pan American Tuberculosis Congress, Tenth, 61
 scheduled for 1955, 92-93
 Technical Meeting of Agricultural Insularians of Latin America: 63-64
 Third Regional Nursing Congress: 62-63
See also Inter-American Conference Tenth; Inter-American Council Jurists: Third Meeting of the; Inter-American Cultural Council: Second Meeting of the; Inter-American Economic and Social Council: Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the
 Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

Mexico

Castillo Nájera, Francisco: death of, 93
 host to inter-American meetings: 105
 member of:
 Council of the OAS committees, 4, 5
 Highway Congresses committees, 105, 106
 I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 103, 176, 185, 246, 253
 Investigating Committee for Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation, 149-56
 Travel Congresses committees, 185, 260

- opposition to appointment of Business Manager of IAIAS: 229
- represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- votes of appreciation to Government, press, radio, and television of: 109
- Migration: study on Venezuelan, 24
- Ministers of Education. *See* Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, Second
- Ministers of Foreign Affairs. *See* Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs
- Montenegro, Tulo Hostilio: new Secretary General of IASI (*biography*), 289
- Mora, José A.: speech of, at Dávila memorial service, 237-39
- Music: PAU activities in the field of, 41
- Netherlands: 66
- Nicaragua
- controversy with Costa Rica: 141-60, 233-35
 - floods in: 254
 - member of:
 - Council of the OAS committees, 4
 - I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 253
 - Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
 - represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Ninth International Conference of American States: 192
- Non-governmental organizations: cooperative relations between the Council of OAS and (*summary*), 5-6
- Nursing Congress, Third Regional: 62-63
- Organization of American States. *See* Council of the Organization of American States; Inter-American Conference, The; Inter-American Council of Jurists; Inter-American Cultural Council; Inter-American Economic and Social Council; Inter-American Specialized Organizations; Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; Meetings, inter-American: Inter-American Specialized Conferences; Pan American Union
- Organ of Consultation, Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs as
- for Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation, 148-49, cancelled, 234-35
 - for Guatemalan situation, 7-8
 - requested by Ecuador, 290-91, request withdrawn, 292
- Pact of Amity: application of, 159-60
- Panama
- host to:
 - Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, 32
 - Tenth Pan American Child Congress, 128
 - member of:
 - Council of the OAS committees, 4, 5
 - Highway Congresses committees, 105, 107
 - I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 176, 253
 - PASO committee, 229
 - Travel Congresses committees, 184, 269
 - Remón, José Antonio: death of, 93
 - Representative of, on the Council of the OAS (*biography*): 163
 - represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Pan American Child Congress, Tenth
- Final Act of the: 128-38
 - preparations for: 74
- Pan American Consultations on Cartography
- Seventh: 140
 - Sixth: 67-68
 - See also* Pan American Institute of Geography and History
- Pan American Consultations on Geography
- Fourth: 140
 - See also* Pan American Institute of Geography and History
- Pan American Consultations on History
- Third: 140
 - See also* Pan American Institute of Geography and History
- Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Aftosa) Center: 88, 96-97, 98, 260, 261
- Pan American Highway Congresses
- Darien subcommittee: First Meeting of, 272-74
 - Interim Committee: Second Meeting, 33
 - Permanent Executive Committee:
 - First Meeting, 105-106
 - resolutions of the, 106-110
 - Sixth: approval of agenda and regulations of the, 15
 - Technical Committee on Development of Government Highway Agencies: First Meeting, 274-75
- Pan American Institute of Geography and History
- activities during 1953-54: 67-69
 - budget: examined by Council of the OAS, 5
 - represented at inter-American Meetings: 61, 65, 69
 - Sixth General Assembly of the:
 - agenda, 204-205
 - date and place, 140

- Pan American Sanitary Bureau. *See* Pan American Sanitary Organization
- Pan American Sanitary Code, Additional Protocol to the: ratifications deposited during 1953-54, 35
- Pan American Sanitary Organization
activities during 1953-54: 77-80
Directing Council: Eighth Meeting, 276-82
Executive Committee meetings:
25th, 229-30
26th, 276
27th, 282-83
represented at inter-American meetings: 79, 128
- Pan American Union
1953-54 report of the Secretary General: 18-60
administrative announcements of the: 56
budget for 1955-56: report of Finance Committee on, 117-27
collaboration with UNESCO: 44-45
conference services: 36-37
contributions of member states for 1955-56: 126-27
cooperation with UN and other international agencies: 33-34
Departments of:
Administrative Services, 48-57
Cultural Affairs, 40-48
Economic and Social Affairs, 19-34
International Law, 34-40
duplicating services: 49-50
fiscal administration: 52-53
general services: 48-49
health unit: 51
information services and activities: 57-59
legal matters: exchange of information with international organizations, 39-40
legal services: 34
Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund:
administration of, 53
report of the committee on the, for 1953-54, 127
"Official Travel Document": 39
personnel: 51-52
philatelic activities: 54
printing services: 50
publications:
"Conferences and Organizations" Series, 38
"Council of Jurists" Series, 38
distribution and promotion of, 54-56
education, 42-44
finance, 21
general, 60
housing, 27-28
international trade, 21-22
"Law and Treaty" Series, 37-38
music and art, 41-42
national income, 22-23
philosophy and letters, 45
science, 46
special, 38-39
"Statements of Laws", 38
statistics, 29-30
travel, 32
Retirement and Pension Fund: 53, 200-203
special services: 59-60
statistical activities: 29-31
travel promotion: 31-32
- Paraguay
host to Ninth Assembly of IACW: 64
member of:
Council of the OAS committees, 4
I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 253
Investigating Committee for Costa Rica
Nicaragua situation, 149-56
PASO committee, 229
Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269
represented at inter-American meetings: 60, 64, 65, 128, 209
- Peru
member of:
Council of the OAS committees, 4
Highway Congresses' committees, 105, 117
I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 176, 251, 253
Travel Congresses committees, 184, 269
ratifies Charter of the OAS: 35
represented at inter-American meetings: 60, 63, 64, 65, 128
situation with Ecuador: 290-92
- Plenipotentiary Inter-American Telecommunication Conference: 8, 90
- Port and Harbor Conference, Inter-American
agenda: 265-67
date and place of: 205-207
- Prices. *See* Trade, prices and markets
- Program of Technical Cooperation
action on the, taken by I-A Ecosoc during 1953-54: 83-84
activities during 1953-54: 86-88
PAU activities regarding: 53-54
Program for 1955: 95-98
Program for 1956: 194-98, 258-61
projects or centers of the, on:
agriculture and rural life, improvement of, 88, 96, 259-60, 261
children's services, administration of, 88, 97, 259, 261
directors of the cooperative movement
completion of, 88
economic and financial statistics, 88, 95-96, 258, 261

- foot-and-mouth disease (aftosa), 88, 96-97, 260, 261
- housing, 87, 95-96, 258, 261
- natural resources, evaluation of, 87-88, 96, 259, 261
- rural normal school, 87, 96, 258-59, 261
- urban and regional planning, 87, 97
- zoonosis, 88, 97
- Puerto Rico: host to Tenth Assembly of IACW, 209
- Tomón, José Antonio (President of Panama): expression of sorrow on the death of, 93
- Retirement and Pension Committee. *See* Pan American Union. . . Retirement and Pension Fund
- Rockefeller Foundation: 63, 68, 77
- Rodríguez, José Ramón: withdrawal from the Council of the OAS, 165
- Tompani, Santiago I. (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay): received by the Council of the OAS, 170
- Rowe, Leo S. *See* Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund
- Salazar Camarena, Joaquín Eduardo: Representative of the Dominican Republic on the Council of the OAS (*biography*), 89
- Saravia, Ismael Jorge: Representative of Argentina on the Council of the OAS (*biography*), 164
- Secretary General of the OAS
- annual report for 1953-54: 1-88
- Dávila, Carlos:
- election of, 11
- death of, 237-40
- Lleras, Alberto:
- resignation of, 10-11
- Spúlveda Contreras, Alberto: Vice Chairman of the Council of the OAS, 240
- Thodgrass, Harry C.: retirement of, resolution of the Council on, 127
- Social security: 25
- Social work: PAU activities in the field of, 25
- Spain: 128
- Specialized Conferences. *See* Meetings, inter-American
- Special Organizations. *See* Inter-American Specialized Organizations
- Statements of Laws": PAU publications, 38
- Statistics
- maritime: outline of minimum, 100-102
- PAU activities in field of, during 1953-54: 29-31
- See also* Inter-American Statistical Conference, Third; Inter American Statistical Institute
- Tamayo, Francisco: recipient of Pan American Conservation Award of Merit for 1953, 29
- Technical cooperation (assistance)
- committee of I-A Ecosoc on: 83-84
- report to Tenth Conference: 85-86
- See also* Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance; Program of Technical Cooperation
- Telecommunications. *See* Plenipotentiary Inter-American Telecommunication Conference
- Tourist travel
- First Meeting of Technical Committee on Travel Plan: 270-72
- PAU Travel Division, activities during 1953-54: 31-32
- See also* Inter-American Travel Congresses
- Trade
- freight and insurance rates applicable to: study on, 189-90, 251-52
- PAU studies in the field of: 21-22
- prices and markets: 20-21
- terms of:
- committee of experts on the computation of, 188-89
- report on, 246-50
- Transportation
- coordination of, in event of emergency: 102-103
- maritime, study on statistics of: 100-102
- PAU activities in the field of: 22
- United Kingdom: 65, 276
- United Nations
- exchange of publications with PAU, on legal activities: 39
- represented at inter-American meetings: 66, 128, 209
- technical assistance program of the: cooperation with PASO, 77
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America
- Committee of the Whole, meeting of the: 65-66
- coordination with activities of I-A Ecosoc: 66
- meeting on inter-American financial organization, participation in: 104-105
- recommendations to, from Inter-American Travel Congresses: 183
- represented at inter-American meetings: 105, 128, 191, 246
- Sixth Session: representation of I-A Ecosoc at, 190

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

cooperation with PAU in:

fundamental education publications, 44

science and technology, 46

social science research, 46

translation and publication of Latin American literature, 40, 44-45

coordination of Regional Conference of the, with Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education: 262

co-sponsor of Mezquital Valley project: 81

represented at inter-American meetings: 64, 128

United States

member of:

Council of the OAS committees, 4, 5

Highway Congresses committees, 105, 107, 110

I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 176, 246, 251, 253

Investigating Committee for Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation, 149-56

PASO committee, 229

Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269

PAU assistance to Office of Education of: 43

represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 128, 209

Uruguay

member of:

Council of the OAS committees, 4

I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 253

Travel Congresses committees, 184, 269

represented at inter-American meetings: 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 128

Vallarino, Joaquín José: Representative of Panama on the Council of the OAS (*biography*), 163

Vallenilla, Ernesto: Secretary General of Tenth Inter-American Conference, 1

Venezuela

host to Tenth Inter-American Conference:

member of:

Council of the OAS committees, 4, 241

Highway Congresses committee, 105

I-A Ecosoc committees, 94, 103, 191, 228

Travel Congresses committees, 185, 269

migration in, studies on: 24

participation in Program of Technical Cooperation: 96, 195

represented at inter-American meetings:

63, 64, 65, 66, 128

Veterinary Medicine, Pan American Congress Second: 66

Visual arts, PAU activities in the field of: 42

Vocational education: 43

World Health Organization

Regional Agency of, for the Americas (PASO):

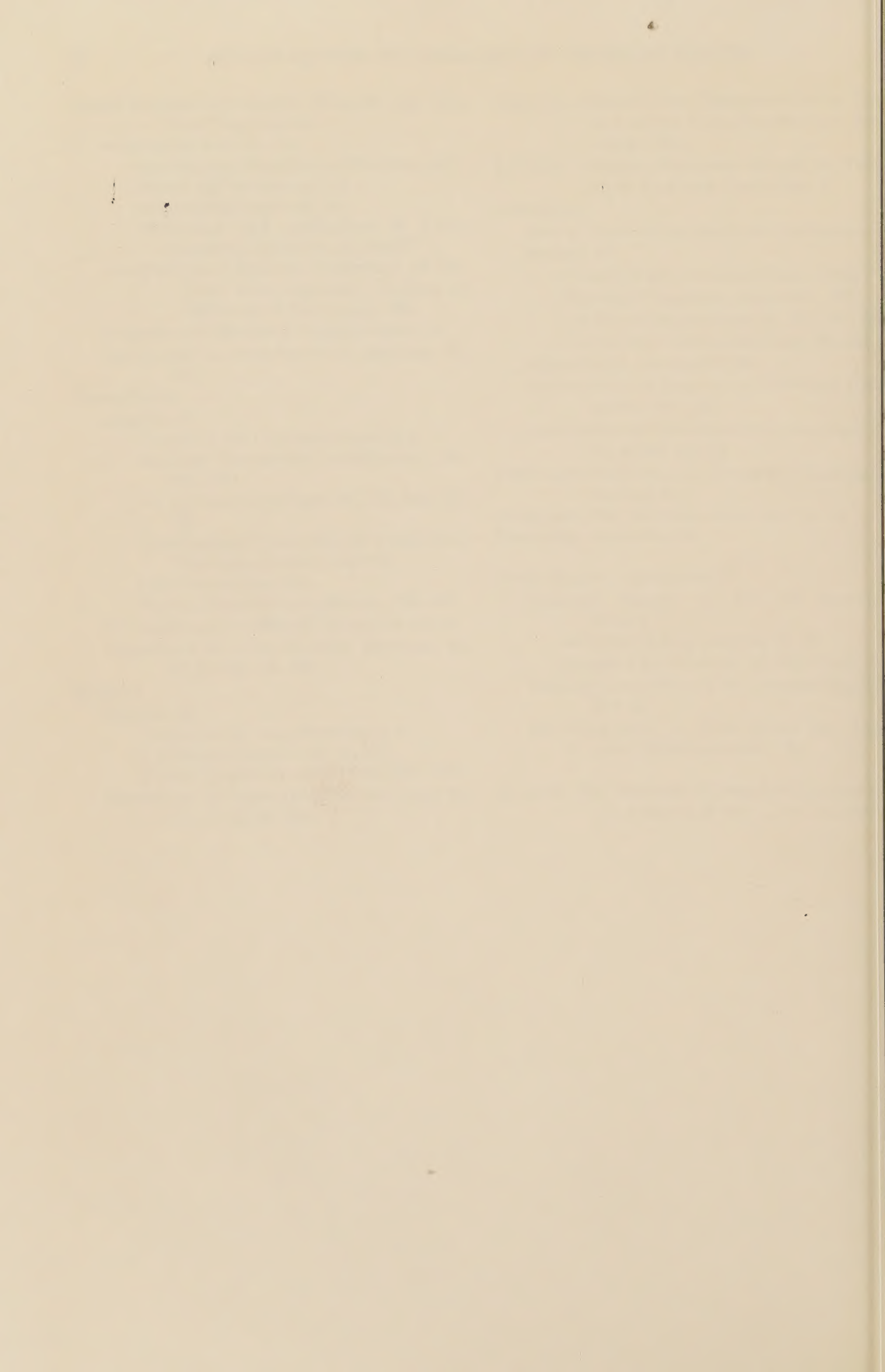
activities during 1953-54, 77, 78

proposed joint budget of, with PASB: 276-82

Regional Committee of the, Seventh Meeting: 276-82

recommendation to, from Tenth Pan American Child Congress: 129

Zoonosis. *See* Program of Technical Cooperation . . . projects of the . . . on zoonosis



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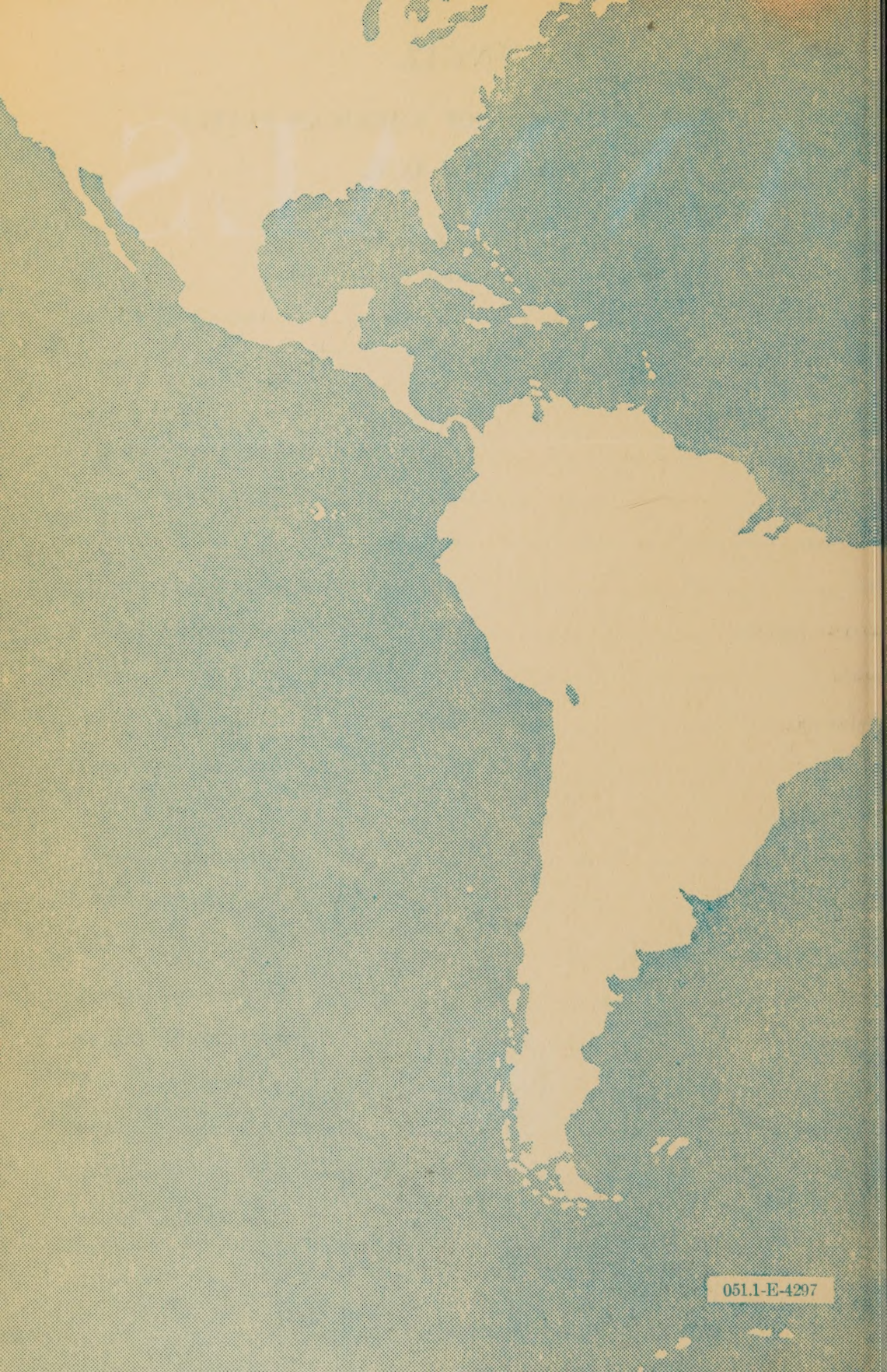
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